MARCH 6, 1913

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## Winter Days in Our Mid-Pacific Territory











A PRIMITIVE FEAST.

Native Hawaiian girls having a picnic party and feast in the forest. Although the natives of our Pacific possessions have become wonderfully civilized in the last hundred years, still they often revert to the most primitive things in life, and the camera caught these girls in native costume, with a few musical instruments, enjoying a holiday in the palm and acacia forest. The native Hawaiian is greatly in the minority in the population of the Islands, Chinese and Japanese forming the majority of the Inhabitants. The Hawaiians have mostly all become Christianized. They are an amiable people and respond readily to civilizing ity of the inhabitants. The Hawaiians have mostly all become Christianized. They are an amiable people and respond readily to civilizing influences. They are eager attendants at the free public schools, of which there are 160 throughout the Islands. In Honolulu there is a college and normal training school. White men first visited these Islands in 1549, when they were named the Sandwich Islands. The people were living under a feudal government system with a king upon each of the islands, of which there are eight, with numerous islets. In 1790 the king of the largest island, Hawaii, with the aid of gifts of firearms from some Americans, gained control of the whole group. Under his rule they advanced in all modes of civil and commercial endeavor. In 1825 missionaries had made such headway the Ten Commandments were proclaimed by the king as a basis of laws. In 1846 civil rights were given the Hawaiians. In 1893 the leading citizens rose in rebellion and applied for annexation to the United States. In 1898 the Islands were annexed to this country and in 1900 were organized as a Territory.



SOUVENIR-SEEKING TOURISTS. The tourist to the Hawaiian paradise seldom omits toasting postal cards over the cracks in the hardened lava in the crater of the volcano of Kilauea on the Island of Hawaii. This volcano has one of the largest active craters in the world. The mountain is about 4,400 feet high, and the crater is 300 to 1,100 feet deep, with a circumference of over eight miles. A large portion of the basin is occupied by molten lava. Several notable eruptions have taken place from this gigantic crater, which is second in size only to that of Mauna Loa, not far away.

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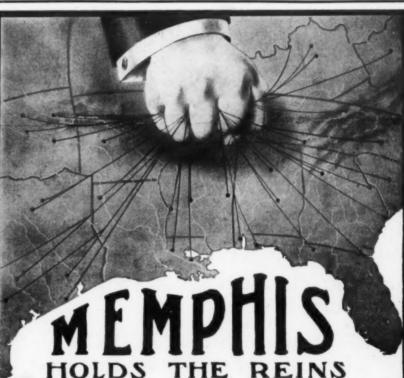
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Every manuscript should bear the name and address of the author or sender, plainly on the manuscript, and not on a separate slip or in an accompanying letter.

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Down in Dixie-the land of dividend-paying manufacturing plants, wholesale and jobbing houses, golden bumper crops and prize-winning live stock—Memphis holds the reins in Dixie.

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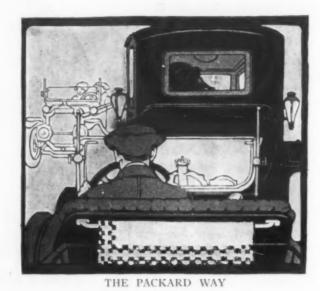
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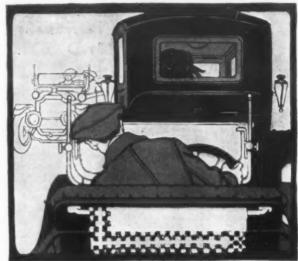
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THE GLAD HAND TO "UNCLE JOE."

It was a memorable night in Washington, and one which made history, when probably one of the largest gatherings of distinguished men of all political parties turned out to honor "Uncle Joe" Cannon. Of course the President was there, and so was the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, cabinet members, senators, representatives, governors, army and navy officers, and notable citizens from every part of the land. Henry King, editor of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," sent a telegram to those assembled which read: "Uncle Joe is sure to come back as soon as he has finished sowing his wild oats." That sounded the key-note for the evening. Senator Root, of New York, declared that Uncle Joe's district had "pouted" only twice in forty years and that after Uncle Joe had returned to Danville and visited with his folks awhile they would be so glad to see him that they would show it by returning him to Congress again. The President said that he was moved to attend the banquet because he believed that he and Uncle Joe had passed through something of the same storm of muckraking and misrepresentation.

#### EDITORIAL

#### The Crowd!

'T IS night in the great city. Where are all the busy people? Are they burning the midnight oil in the council chambers while studying the perplexing problems of the day? Are they in the churches, in the lecture halls, and the reading rooms?

Are they in the quiet family circle with its magic charm of domestic peace and comfort or in the chapel meditating on the everlasting goodness of God?

Alas! not so! But the crowds are not far away. To find them seek the blazing pathway of the redlight district. Open the door and hear the din of "the lobster palace," the sensuous cabaret, the crowded theater and moving picture show. On with the dance!

A thoughtless people have become extravagant in prosperity, reckless in squandering their substance, and careless in imperilling their health. Forgetful of the past, heedless of the future, living only for the present, they seek to get the most out of the fleeting hours. They get the worst.

Listen to the crazy ragtime! Join in the voluptuous dance! Eat, drink and be merry! Thou fool! Is there no call to duty; no spirit of self-sacrifice; no stretched out hand to the needy and forsaken; no thought of the perishing; no anxiety for the morrow?

Is this the crowd that is making public sentiment, directing legislative action, dominating political parties and crying out in its frenzy against our captains of industry, our established forms of government and the Constitution of the United States itself?

Away with the elder statesmen! "Go up thou bald head!" Let the people rule!

#### President Wilson.

THE eyes of a nation of nearly 100,000,000 persons are turned toward Washington. For the first time in sixteen years, the Democratic Party has come into complete control of the Government. From this date it is responsible for the welfare of the people. It was voted into power on solemn pledges that the public welfare would be its first consideration. If it fulfills its pledges, it will be continued in power indefinitely. If it breaks its solemn promises, it will surely have to pay the severest penalty.

The change in the administration comes at a time of national prosperity. The greatest anxiety of the people is over the question whether this condition shall be continued or not. At this time 8,000,000 persons are employed in our industries and twice that number on our farms. Our wage earners are receiving the highest scale of wages paid in all the world and the prices of farm products stand without precedent or parallel.

In no other country is there less suffering among the working men and women of the shops. In no other country do the farmers have greater luxuries or a more abundant supply of the necessaries of life. The welfare of this vast army of workers, in our industries, on our railroads and on our farms must not be jeopardized.

President Wilson has declared for "A new freedom."
There is an opportunity for him in this direction. Let him begin by freeing our economic problems from their long-continued and most unfortunate entanglement with partisanship. Let him emphasize the fact that tariff and banking reforms should have nothing to do with politics.

Both the great political parties have been guilty of treating these matters from the partisan standpoint. President Taft took the first and most important step in the line of improvement when he appointed a non-partisan tariff commission. Let us have "A new freedom" and let President Wilson remember his own declaration that "Change is not worth while unless it is an improvement," and his further observation that "Life does not consist of eternally running to a fire."

Our Democratic President will not be judged by the theories he advocates, but by the record he makes in the practical work of good government. The people will give him, as they should, their earnest encouragement and hearty support in every policy that tends to promote their happiness and prosperity. If the new dispensation shall fail in its purpose the President will be held responsible, no matter how sincere he may be in advocating his theories. It is his administration. If it fails, the blame can not be put upon incompetent advisors. If it succeeds, the President's advisors-cannot claim the credit. The full responsibility for success or failure will rest upon his shoulders.

The President enters upon his official duties under the most auspicious circumstance. A great majority of the people believe in the sincerity of his convictions and in his real purpose to seek the public good. His task is made infinitely more difficult by the conflicting interests and contending forces of his followers. The general disposition of the people is to help and not to hinder President Wilson. Patriotism is taking a higher place than party, for party lines are easily severed.

The nation is ready for "A new freedom." It is eager

The nation is ready for "A new freedom." It is eager to move forward, but it will not be misled. No wiser counsel has ever been given to the American people than is embodied in the words of Governor Hughes, now Justice Hughes, at Youngstown, Ohio, on the 5th of September, 1908, when he said:

In our progress we must seek to avoid false steps. Ours must be the rule of reason, clear-eyed, calm, patient and steadfast; defeating the conspiracies of intrigue and escaping the pitfalls of folly. Supermem must be the sense of justice, with its recognition of our mutual dependence. We cannot change human nature or bring about a state of society or of administration of government which does not reflect its failings. We rejoice in the measure of success which has already been attained, and we must resolve to devote ourselves more-loyally than ever to the general good, counting our partisan opportunities and eticories as gain only as they give us chance to serve our common country.

Thoughtful men throughout the nation recognize a grave peril in the widespread spirit of unrest and distrust which is stirring the passions of men and awakening a dangerous spirit of revolt against the established order of things. This is a good time to recall the patriotic utterance of Governor Hughes.

#### When the Government Loses.

ITH reference to the resignation of William Loeb, Jr., as Collector of the Port of New York, we agree with the comment of the Saturday Evening Post that "business wants able men, but the Government does not." Men in the business positions of our country's service, who are trained for particular and often technical work, ought not to be turned out for political reasons at the moment when they have reached the highest stage of efficiency. This is so obvious as not to need discussion.

Mr. Loeb has filled, under President Taft's administration, the very responsible post of Collector of Customs at New York. Fortunately, he was equipped with wide experience in handling large affairs. This was demonstrated by the admirable manner in which he performed for eight years his delicate and difficult duties as Secretary to the President. He has made a model federal office out of what was formerly considered to be merely a large and juicy plum for the politician. He set aside all consideration of politics and favoritism and put an end to graft. The aggregate of moneys recovered of which the government had been defrauded is well nigh astonishing. But more important than this, the assessment and collection of revenue have been placed on an honest and efficient basis, so that the government is getting the full revenue to which it is entitled. In the little less than four years tenure of Mr. Loeb's

collectorship the revenue receipts from fines, penalties and forfeitures have been increased from about \$520,000 to almost \$8,000,000.

If there were a permanent tenure for such an office doubtless Mr. Loeb would have been content to make the customs work the pride of his career. He has never shown hunger for the material rewards of life. He enjoys doing good service. That he had abundant ability and courage to solve difficult tasks has been proven. He was not beguiled into the belief, however, that President Wilson, under the prevailing patronage system, could resist the clamor of the office-seeking horde for the most attractive place in the State of New York.

Large private business concerns are casting about, always, for men of demonstrated character and efficiency. Private business does not displace men when they are valuable. They offer large inducements for them to remain. Among several offers made to him Mr. Loeb accepted that of Mr. Daniel Guggenheim, one of our foremost financiers and progressive business men. Mr. Loeb has become connected with the various important and world-wide enterprises of the Guggenheim family in an administrative capacity. He was recently elected a director and member of the executive committee of the American Smelting & Refining Company, the American Smelters Securities Company, the Guggenheim Exploration Company (of which he is also Vice-President), the Chili Copper Company and the New River Collieries Company. The Messrs. Guggenheim are establishing welfare insurance and efficiency work among their 20,000 employees, and taking other advanced steps, all of which Mr. Loeb will supervise.

There are many other able, experienced public servants besides Mr. Loeb, who will have to drop out because of the change in administration at Washington. Their retirement means a positive loss in dollars and cents to the government. It is a costly piece of business to train new men. Too great a proportion of our public officers are content to be rubber stamps. The day is coming when men who perform the purely business tasks of the government will be no more dependent for their tenure of office, on politics, than upon the color of their hair or eyes. That will be the day when fitness and capacity alone will count in the selection and retention of officials and when public office will be the reward of recognized merit. Then, indeed, in the words of President Cleveland, will public office become "a public trust."

#### The Panama Problem.

THE speech of Senator Root before the Senate on the Panama Canal tolls was as appealing in its eloquence as it was convincing in its logic. It disposed of two arguments that have repeatedly been advanced in support of the Canal bill. First, it has been said that the territory is ours, and that we can do as we please concerning a canal we have dug in our own territory.

But we acquired the zone, not in our selfish interest, but in the interest of civilization and because the world had a right to a short passage between the oceans. "It is not our territory," said Senator Root, "except in trust. Treaty or no treaty, we have long asserted, beginning under Secretary Cass, that the nations of Central America had no right to debar the world from its right to pass across the Upon that we base the justice, as stated in President Roosevelt's message, of our entire action on the isthmus which resulted in our having the Canal Zone. Far from our being relieved from the obligation of the treaties with Great Britain by the ownership of the zone, we have taken the property on trust. We cannot be false to our obligations without being false to that confidence and that trust reposed in us." We acquired and we hold the Canal Zone in trust for a specific purpose—the operation of a canal. In this canal the entire world has a substantial interest, and certain countries have a distinct interest fully guaranteed in specific treaties. We can't do with the zone as we please, irrespective of the obligations imposed upon us in its acquisition.

The other point made is that in coastwise trade we are in competition with no other nation, as all our coastwise commerce is carried on in American vessels, and that accordingly their exemption from the payment of tolls is not discriminatory. Senator Root argues, however, that ours is not the only coastwise trade that will utilize the canal. Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala, all have frontage on both oceans and may develop a quite extensive trade between Caribbean or Atlantic and Pacific coasts. If our vessels go through free and theirs have to pay tolls, there is certainly discrimination. The specific provision of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was that the canal was to be open "on equal terms to all." If language means anything it means that our ships shall enjoy no concessions not granted to the ships of other countries.

About the same time Senator Root made his notable speech, Secretary of State Knox mailed to the British capital the reply of this country to Great Britain's protest against the Panama Canal act. In the note Secretary Knox endeavored to show to Great Britain that the exemption of our coastwise traffic will mean no additional burden of expense upon the vessels that pay tolls, and that the trade will be so regulated that only bona fide coastwise traffic between ports in this country in vessels owned in the United States would be benefited by the exemption. Great Britain has said she would make no objection to our vessels being subsidized to the extent of the toll charges involved. If the exemption clause can be shown to be in effect nothing but a subsidy, and if the two points referred to can be satisfactorily guaranteed to Great Britain, it may be that the act will be allowed to stand without further protest on her part. If so it will be a great accomplishment for Secretary Knox.

Whatever may be the outcome, we still hold it would have been best if the exemption clause had never been passed, and that the next best thing would be its repeal. If diplomacy succeeds in adjusting the matter, the best that can then be said will be that Secretary Knox showed great skill in pulling us out of a pit.

#### Mexico's Peril.

THE murder of Madero closes a bloody chapter. It has stirred the civilized world to a vigorous protest against the present order of things in Mexico.

General Huerta disavows complicity in the slaughter.

General Fluerta disavows complicity in the staughter. He could do nothing less in view of the fact that the United States Government had been promised fair play for the deposed President, but it will not be forgotten that General Huerta in his first manifesto, after he had made himself Provisional President sent out an ominous warning in these words: "I shall not hesitate an instant in adopting the measures of rigor that may be necessary for the rapid restoration of the public peace, if the welfare of our country demands it." Madero was not a warlike character. He was a conciliator and a compromiser. Perhaps that is where he made his mistake, for this was accepted as an indication of weakness when the situation required an iron hand.

The forbearance with which President Taft, in the closing days of his administration, met the aggravating condition of affairs in Mexico stands to his everlasting credit. American and foreign investors have great interests at stake in Mexico which must be protected. Not long since the representatives of foreign governments expressed their hope that the United States would see that the interests of these countries in Mexico were not jeopardized. Assuming as we have done, under the Monroe Doctrine, the right to prevent foreign interference in Mexico, the obligation rested upon us to see that justice was done to all concerned.

The murder of Madero gave the foreign powers their opportunity to renew their demands upon our government, but this did not justify the wild outcry of a few sensational American papers for immediate intervention. These

journals were largely responsible for forcing McKinley into a declaration of war against Spain against his inclination and his judgment. It was a costly bill that the American people paid to liberate Cuba. It is not pleasant to reflect that it stands to-day, subject to the same revolutionary tendencies, that are threatening the stability of the Mexican Republic.

#### The Plain Truth.

OBJECT! The Farmers' Union of Texas is up in arms. The labor unions are asking the legislature of the State to pass a bill to force the railroads to employ extra crews. The farmers declare that this means an increased expense of \$1,000,000 a year to the railroads of Texas, most of which the farmers will have to pay because of increased freight bills. The Farmers' Union is accordingly stirring up the public against the proposed law, as unnecessary and unjustifiable. Let the people rule!

GOFF! "Get together" is the motto of the Republicans of West Virginia. They did it when the Progressives and Regulars united in the selection of Judge Goff for the United States Senatorship. Able, fearless, experienced, with a record unchallenged and unimpeachable, Judge Goff has honored the State that has chosen him to a high office. What the Republicans of West Virginia and Michigan have done in getting together, will, we predict, be done before the close of the year, by Republicans in every State of the Union. Patriotism rises higher than party in these troublesome times.

SPLENDID! A little girl in a public school in Lawrence, Mass., loves the American flag and fears God and she is not afraid to say so. She is the daughter of a Jew, came to America five years ago from Russia and says her father makes a comfortable living working in the mills. She resents the untruths told about Lawrence, during the recent strike. She glories over the fact that 32,000 men, women and children, resenting the accusations against the city of Lawrence took part in a recent parade, each wearing an American flag. In a letter to the New York Sun, giving these facts, this little girl says: "We had this parade to show our loyalty to God and country." It is on the boys and girls of this kind, that the hope of the future of our great nation must depend. There are a good many of them. Let the people rule!

BUSTERS! Trust busting is an expensive business for taxpayers. The Bureau of Corporations at Washington has thus far expended \$1,600,000 for its investigations of so-called trusts, most of them without result so far as the public good is concerned. The stockholders of the corporations, had to foot bills aggregating millions of dollars for expenses to defend actions that were thrown out of court. It is a curious fact that most people imagine that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law applied only to a few great corporations. The Wholesale Grocerymen of the South, the Cotton Growers and the Dairymen's Union, and the Butter Dealers' Association had no idea that they were violating the law until they were hailed into court. Recently fifteen wholesale produce dealers in Portland, Oregon, were fined \$8,450 because they had organized a Produce Merchants Association to regulate and control the sale of perishable products. Such an association would be regarded by most persons as desirable, but that makes no difference. The law is inexorable. Let the people rule!

ROUNDLESS! The South can be trusted. Because GROUNDLESS: The South can be started popular the Southern states gave President Wilson a real popular majority some are complaining that the South may have too much to say about his administration and will encourage radical legislation. We do not see it in this light. No part of the country is more prosperous than the South. No states are richer than the Southern states. None have a larger conservative element. We say all this while conceding that there is a good deal of radicalism in some parts of the South. But the heavy investment of northern capital in the Southern states and the wonderful opportunities for additional investments in railroads and industrial enterprises are making the South more conservative than ever. A strong protection sentiment exists in the South because, since the close of the war, it has changed from a purely agricultural section and has the seat of some of our most prosperous industrial enterprises. It would not be surprising if the time should come when the South will be the center of a strong protective sentiment and New England the advocate of freer trade.

ORGANIZE! Nothing is done without organization. Even a good cause fails without organized forces behind it. Many a bad cause has triumphed because its leaders knew the value of organization. The business men of this country have sat still and let all the influences marshalled by the demagogues organize to assail their prosperity. The bankers have been maligned, the captains of industry muckraked, and financiers consigned to the ash-heap. It is a healthy sign that the stock brokers of the United States and Canada met in New York recently and organized an International Association of Brokers to improve fellowship and promote the common benefit. At the opening dinner of this organization, Mr. Norbert R. Pendergast, one of the organizers, explained that it was proposed to protest against unjust legislation and to assist in every real and honest reform. Now let the business men in every other line get together for the same purpose and there will soon be an end to legislation aimed against them and which is seriously endangering the prosperity of the country.

FAIR! The American people believe in fair play though public men seldom get it from a sensational For instance, a negro clerk stole a number of letters from the files of President Archbold of the Standard Oil Co., and sold them to a newspaper that sought a sensation. These letters were printed in such a way as to reflect on Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania, Senator Bailey of Texas, Senator Foraker of Ohio, and others. The explanation these parties made would have been accepted as honorable and fair by any man of candid judgment. Congressman Sibley who had been ill, was the last to be called upon by the Investigating Committee. He had been pecially accused of displaying undue interest in legislation affecting oil companies and particularly in a resolution which proposed to prohibit the owner of a pipe line to transport his own products from the field to the refinery. Mr. Sibley testified that he represented the producers of petroleum in his district, the independents as well as the Standard Oil, and that their investments in oil properties would run up into the billions. The resolution to prohibit them from moving their oil would have completely shut down and paralyzed the business in the oil regions, because the producers couldn't find a market for their product. Sibley testified that he received from 400 to 600 letters from producers urging him to oppose the Senate resolution. Naturally in making the fight for his own people, he sought the aid of other members of Congress but the stolen letters were printed without the replies and in such a way as to make a most unfavorable impression. Let the people rule.

## How the Public Suffers from Price Cutting

By HENRY B. JOY, President Packard Motor Car Company

A N established retail price fixed and published by a responsible manufacturer is for the consumers'

The control of the retail price by the manufacturer, when the fixed and published retail price is actually, honestly and inviolably maintained by the manufacturer and by his representatives, the retail dealers, is the only honest, square way to insure fair dealing between the manufacturer and his patrons. Such a method and such only is square, honest business.

When, however, such a retail price is only "ostensibly established" by a manufacturer, but is fixed "high" for the purpose of having something to "throw off," to negotiate with or "trade" with, it is crooked business. The manufacturer who does it is crooked and the retailer or dealer also is crooked. The trusting or unskilled buyer is "fleeced."

The Department of Justice is, by pending litigation under the Sherman Act, seeking to prevent the control of the resale price to the consumer after the sale of the product to the dealer by the manufacturer has been consummated. This is wrong in principle and wrong in fact. It tends to force and actually will compel "unfair competition," resulting in one price to one consumer and another price to another.

We have demanded that the railroads should establish, publish and maintain equal freight rates to all. Why are we so fussy about railroad rates? Yet we institute legal proceedings to prevent the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company from treating all the consumers of its product alike. The Government would be in better business if it sought to compel equal treatment to all.



HENRY B. JOY,
President Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.

If the Department of Justice sought to compel a manufacturer to maintain established list prices by interpreting the Sherman Act to mean that to cut prices below the manufacturers' fixed and published prices was conspiracy in restraint of trade, which it actually is, great good would be accomplished in promoting honesty in business.

We jailed and fined railroad officials for cutting prices on freight! Why is not the same principle applicable to products of manufacturers in relation to the consumers of their goods.

We have a right to demand equal and fair treatment to all. Competition will still exist in its broadest and best sense and in the most beneficial form to all concerned.

If a manufacturer establishes and publishes a consumers' price he should be compelled to maintain it, and if a sale at less than list price can be proven to have been made by his dealers or agents, then all sales for a period of say 30 days prior to the "cut price sale" should be adjusted to that basis.

In such a condition it is plain that published prices would be maintained. The confiding purchaser would not be cheated as is now largely the practice. Purchases could be made with one-tenth the expenditure of time, talent, and energy in "shopping" and negotiating, and all consumers would be treated alike and each get a square deal.

It is obvious also that established published prices would be fixed at their proper and legitimate point. A published price would mean the real actual value of the article at which it must sell on its merits in competition with other like products.

Competition would be transformed from "sharp and unscrupulous business methods" to the basis of "quality merit and service."

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#### MRS. WOODROW WILSON

The new First Lady of the Land. Mrs. Wilson is the first Southern woman to preside over the Executive Mansion since the Civil War, and bids fair to be the most popular mistress of the White House.



## Our Presidents-How They Have Come and Gone



By GUY MASON

RESIDENT TAFT'S exit from the White House on March 4th, to become citizen and Professor Taft, marked the close of four years' life in the Executive Mansion that has seldom, if ever, been equalled for social brilliancy, philosophy and political troubles.

Professor Taft enjoyed with President Wilson the pomp and blare of trumpets which accompanied the induction into office of the new President. At the close of the inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol he entered the Presidential carriage with President Wilson and rode down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House. The two men entered the mansion through the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance. They marched arm in arm to the center of the main corridor, to the seal of the United States, which is of brass and inlaid in the marble floor of the corridor. On the seal the two men halted, faced each other, and their right hands clasped in friendship, and, then and there, Professor Taft figuratively speaking, turned over the keys of the White House to President Wilson. After the hand-clasp, President Wilson and ex-President Taft walked through the Red Room to the south front balcony and down the steps of the balcony to the stepping stone, where President Wilson handed Ex-President Taft into the waiting automobile, wished him Godspeed, and received in return the best wishes for a successful and happy administration. Ex-President Taft then was whirled away to Union Station to join his family. In a special train, the ex-President and his family started at once for Augusta, Ga.



FIRST DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT AFTER THE CIVIL WAR.

Second inauguration of Grover Cleveland. Chief Justice Fuller administering the oath of office to the incoming executive on March 4, 1893. Drawn by Alice Barber Stephens from photos by Bell.

When Mr. Taft took up the duties of Chief Magistrate he was one of the most popular persons in the land. he was beaten in the race for re-election, he left the White House just as well-liked, personally. He has political enemies, but ninety per cent. of them like him personally, and say so. Many of them have shown this by attending some of the Presidential levees since the late Chicago convention. The writer remembers seeing at the President's reception to the Judiciary a Kansan who, at the Chicago Convention, denounced the President in some of the strongest language used on the floor. When asked by the writer "Have you and the President made up?" he "The President and I have never been out, per-I was against him politically, but he is a fine

At the beginning of the Taft administration, Miss Helen Taft, only daughter of the President and Mrs. Taft, was Before the Tafts' first year in the White House had ended, Mrs. Taft's health began to fail and Miss Helen left school to assist her mother. During her mother's illness Miss Taft gave brilliant receptions, teas and dances. After the "First Lady of the Land" recovered her health Miss Helen went about like a healthy American girl. The Taft boys, Robert and Charlie, are just American boys, attending school and growing, in the open air, athletically, and with the idea that they should have feet of their own upon which to stand when they reach their majority. They have been at the White House very little, and, when there, have never been special guests.

Like former President Roosevelt, former President Taft was conspicuous to thousands of pedestrians in their travels on the streets of Washington. Mr. Taft, while big, to use his own expression, is a great walker, and every clear day when he was in Washington, he could be seen "hiking" down the street or across the golf links. He is a devotee of the ancient Scotch game.

When Professor Taft rode from the Capitol to the White House with President Wilson he followed a precedent which has been broken only a few times, most recently by Ex-



LAST DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.

Chief Justice Taney administering the oath of office to President James Buchanan on March 4, 1857. Drawn from ambrotypes by Brady. Reproduced from Lexic's Weekly of March 14, 1857, and Copyrighted

President Roosevelt. Col. Roosevelt would not ride from the Capitol after the inauguration to the White House with the new Chief Executive. As soon as the new President had taken the oath of office, Mr. Roosevelt jumped into a carriage, and was whisked away to the railroad station where he joined his family. He was denied the pleasure himself of having an Ex-President ride with him to the White House, because he succeeded the lamented

William McKinley. The exit of the Tafts was quiet and dignified, both in demeanor and in those feelings deep beneath the surface. The President left nothing but the kindliest of feelings toward his successor. It has been said the President is a grand loser. The President is not that, he is a philosopher. As he took his last look about the historical old mansion, he differed in some respects from some of the retiring Presidents, among whom was John Adams, the first President to occupy the White House. Adams left his temporary home crushed with shame and filled with indignation. It is not known what feeling surged through the breast of Ex-President Roosevelt when he smashed precedents and left the President at the Capitol and hied himself off to the railroad station.

President McKinley was ushered into the White House by Grover Cleveland, who was retiring from his second term as President. The Democratic Ex-President accorded President McKinley all the honor in his power. He rode to and from the Capitol, and had the White House decorated from top to bottom, and in a stately manner delivered it into his successor's hands.

The life of the McKinleys as occupants of the government's home, while less brilliant than that of the Roosevelts and Clevelands, pleased, perhaps, a majority of the people more. This, no doubt, was due to the great attachment Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, as man and wife, had for each other. Mrs. McKinley's affliction and the devotion of the President to her also won the love, respect, and admiration of people of all parties.

Following the death of the President, the building b came as silent as death, even the click of the telegraph instruments in the executive offices taking on a hushed tone. There were no signs of mourning placed about either the buildings or grounds, other than the flying of the flag at The body of the dead President lay in state first at the White House and then at the Capitol. Mrs. McKinley, after the departure of the funeral cortege for Canton, left for her old home in the "Buckeye" State, where she lived in retirement.

Grover Cleveland's second administration was one of splendor; Republican spellbinders claimed in the 1896 campaign that it was extravagance. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland entertained lavishly. President Cleveland's second administration did not cause as much excitement as did his first, and when he departed from the White House upon Mr. McKinley's induction into office there was no playing of bands or shooting off of fireworks. He and his family went quietly to Princeton, N. J., their future home.

Benjamin Harrison's inauguration created deep interest in Washington. The citizens, regardless of party, worked with might and main to make the affair impres-One thing that added to Mr. Harrison's popularity was his naming James G. Blaine as his Secretary of State. Mrs. Harrison endeared herself to the hearts of Washingtonians by the manner in which she interested herself in local affairs. Often she would be seen driving about the city doing some charitable act. There were many social functions at the White House in those days. State dinners were not uncommon events.

Probably the feature of the evening of Cleveland's first inaugural day, the inaugural ball, was more brilliant than any held before that date, through the completion of the Pension Office building, where so many Americans have witnessed inaugural balls. But the second year of

Cleveland's regime was even more brilliant than his inauguration. On June 2, 1886, a year and three months after he became President, he was married to the beautiful and talented Frances Folsom, daughter of his old law part-The wedding was held in the Blue Room, the matrimonial knot being tied by the Rev. Byron Sunder-

From the date of the wedding until 1888, the White House was the scene of many brilliant social functions. Mrs. Cleveland was a celebrity through her being the wife of a President and because of her being the only Presidential bride ever married in the White House, and because she was endowed with rare beauty and had an unusually large income with which to entertain. Toward the close the administration, another event was celebrated and heralded with delight throughout the country—the birth of a daughter to the occupants of the President's house. Esther Cleveland was the only child born to a President

The first exit of the Clevelands was almost as auspicious as their entering. Mr. Cleveland was defeated by a close vote and he left with almost the understanding that he would be the candidate four years later. The Arthur exit was, through the enthusiastic welcome accorded Mr. Cleveland, devoid of anything ostentatious. The family left quietly, and on March 5 were quartered in their old home in New York.

Mrs. Garfield's exodus was also without frills and functions. The country was in mourning at the time over the



AT LAST!
The weary and hungry Democracy made happy after long years of want. A cartoon published in "Leslie's Weekly" soon after the election of Grover Cleveland in 1884.

death of its President, Mrs. Garfield's devoted husband, who died from a bullet wound inflicted by an assassin. President Garfield's induction into office, was more aus-picious then that of his predecessor, President Hayes. The life of the Garfields in the White House was simple. Mrs. Garfield was loved by all who knew her. She did much to win the affections of Washingtonians by her charity, and her departure with her husband's funeral cortege was the signal for sincere mourning by the entire

Mrs. Hayes was the envy of all her acquaintances. She was a kind and gentle woman, and won hundreds of admirers by her smiles. President Hayes was the only President since Adams who was not formally inaugurated. President Hayes was elected by the commission in February. On March 4, which fell on Sunday, he was administered the oath of office at the White House. On March 5, Mr. Hayes was again sworn in. The exit of the Hayes family was much more auspicious than their entry.

The life of the Grants has been told more, perhaps, than that of any other Presidential families. President Grant came into the White House flushed with a great war victory, and with the love and admiration of more than two-thirds of the people of the Union. His first induction into office was a scene of military splendor. Washington, at the time, were hundreds of thousands of soldiers. Many social functions were held in the Executive Mansion by the Grants. Nellie Grant was then a beautiful young woman. She and her mother knew, perhaps, every woman of standing in the National Capital. As in the Roosevelt regime, a brilliant wedding was celebrated in the old mansion. Nellie Grant was married to A. C. F. Sartoris. The ceremonies were held in the East Room. The Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. Grants left the White House in almost as much style as they entered. President Grant was as popular as when

The exit of President Lincoln's family remains one of the sad pages in American history. Soon after a successful

(Continued on page 254.)

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## People Talked About



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FRANCISCO I. MADERO.

Who was deposed from the Presidency of Mexico and murdered as a result of the recent rebellion.



GENERAL VICTORIANO HUERTA.
Who was elected Provisional President of Mexico after
Madero's deposition.



GENERAL FELIX DIAZ,
Chief leader in the recent successful uprising in Mexico
City.

LEADING FIGURES IN MEXICO'S LATEST REVOLUTION

On Feb. 9 last an uprising against the government of President Francisco I. Madero took place in Mexico City. A portion of the Federal army and some military cadets revolted and released from prison General Felix Diaz (nephew of the famous former President Porfirio Diaz) and General Bernardo Reyes, who had both previously started futile revolutions and had been captured and incarcerated. Diaz had been sentenced to death by court martial, but sentence had been suspended. Reyes, on being freed, headed a party of rebels and tried to take the National Palace, which was held by Madero and his followers, but the latter made a flerce defense, killing Reyes and driving back his forces. Diaz and his men captured the Arsenal and other buildings and for 10 days kept up a flerce battle with Madero, each side training cannon and rifles on the other's citadel, and making occasional unsuccessful charges. In the fighting, hundreds of persons were killed and wounded, including several Americans and other foreigners; scores of buildings were riddled and damaged, and a regular relign of terror existed, with much auffering among the people. Finally Gen. Huerta, who commanded Madero's army, grew sick of the strife and conspired with Gen. Blanquet, also a federal officer, to depose Madero. Blanquet with his soldiers, invaded the council chamber and arrested Madero and several members of his cabinet, after a fight in which a number of men were killed, one it is said, by Madero himself. Gustavo Madero her bereident and a very unpopular man, regarded as the evil counselor of the Madero regime, was arrested at the pistol point by Huerta at a dinner to which he had invited the general. Gustavo Madero was afterward killed by his guard on the pretense that he had attempted to escape. Huerta claims that poisoned wine had been prepared for him at the dinner. Huerta was elected Provisional President by the Mexican Congress, and it was expected that Ex-President and several members of the Madero a



ARTHUR M. BEAUPRE,
American Minister to
Cuba, who, acting under
directions of the State
Department at Washington, demanded that
measures be taken for
punishing the persons
responsible for the attacks made against the
American Legation by
the newspaper "Cuba."
Jose Villaverde is the
editor of the paper and
a demand for his expulsion from the island
was supported by other
Cuban papers.



POMEROY TUCKER
FRANCIS,
Son of the late American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, now one of the proprietors of the Troy "Times." He was a favorite on the Yale Varsity Football Team. His approaching marriage to Miss Frances Castles, of Morristown, N. J., was lately announced.



PRINCE TARO KATSURA,
Who recently resigned as Premier
of Japan in response to a popular
demand, the people not being in
sympathy with the policies he
supported. The Prince was appointed by the Emperor to carry
out the policy of increasing the
army and navy, which would mean
heavy taxes added to the burdens
of the still unpaid debt contracted
on account of the Russo-Japanese
War. Prince Katsura was mobbed
in the streets and stoned. Other
fierce riots occurred, resulting in
the killing and wounding of a hundred persons.



COUNT GOMBEI YAMAMOTO, Who succeeded Prince Katsura as Premier of Japan. This appointment followed a series of promotions in the naval and diplomatic service as a reward of his ability and efficiency. He was early imbued with the Western spirit of advancement, though loyal to Japanese traditions. He is a self-made man of strong opinions and decided energy, and it was hoped that he may be able to harmonize the policy of the Government with the wishes of the people. After his acceptance of the office rioting was renewed, but it subsided.



CHARLES S. MELLEN,
President of the New
York, New Haven and
Hartford Railroad, who
has instituted a new
policy of meeting representatives of the road's
employes once a month,
to receive their suggestions and the results of
their observations, believing that such a policy will be to the mutual
benefit of the road and
its employes.



DR. MANUEL ENRIQUE
ARAUJO,
President of Salvador,
who was recently assassinated. Several men
attacked Dr. Araujo at
night. One of the men,
a Guatemalan named
Virgilio Mulatilio, when
arrested, confessed that
the plot to kill the President was planned in
Guatemala City. The
President's death was
greatly deplored. Three
assassins in all were arrested and executed.



SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY,
The noted English scientist, who, with Professors Norman Collie and H. Patterson, it is thought has transmuted elements and evolved matter from energy. Sir William Ramsay's investigations into the elements of radium and electricity have been waiched by scientists throughout the world, and if the present hypothesis is true, the complete life history of different atoms has been determined experimentally.



MISS RUTH TRICE,

Of Tampa, Florida, who reigned
as Queen of the Gasparilla Carnival, which was held recently
at Tampa, Florida. Thomas
Lykes, of that city, was King of
the Carnival, which drew many
thousands to Tampa for the
festivities.



MRS. D. WALTER HARPER, A pioneer woman automobile driver of Philadelphia, who has successfully piloted steam, electric and gasoline propelled vehicles and has won numerous prizes in strenuous endurance and sociability runs. Her ambitton now is to pilot an aeroplane or pilot a locomotive flyer.



MRS. HENRY LANE WILSON.
Wife of the American Ambassador to
Mexico, who threw open the doors of
the official residence in Mexico City to
American citizens who desired to take
refuge there during the recent stirring
times in the Mexican capital. By her
kindliness and tact she won the esteem of the American colony.



JOSEPH P. TUMULTY,
Who was recently appointed Secretary
to President Wilson. Mr. Tumulty
was Secretary to Mr. Wilson when the
latter was Governor of New Jersey.
He is 33 years old and is said to be the
youngest man who ever held his present responsible position. He was educated at St. Peter's College. Jersey
City, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers,
and afterward studied law and was
admitted to the bar. He has served
in the New Jersey Legislature.

## Guarding the New President

A Hazardous Task About Which the Public Knows Little

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for LESLIE'S

THE day following the election of Gov-ernor Woodrow Wilson to the Presi-dency Secret Service men went to Princeton to begin a vigil which will last until the end of his term as President. There will never be a time during the coming four years when he will not be guarded. Most of the time there have been with him three of the most expert Secret Service men in the country, Joe Murphy, Dick Taylor, and (very often) Richard Jervis. When President-elect Wilson went to New York, for instance, men from that district joined the watch. The force was also increased in Chicago, and the other large cities. Chief Flynn, of the Secret Service, be-lieves that a few trained men could be of more assistance at a critical time than a larger

It is said that the Czar of Russia, when he attended a theater, immediately after the Roosevelt shooting, increased his body-guard so one hundred men. They were placed in the orchestra pit, in front of the royal box and even scattered among the performers on the stage. A violent attack on a public official puts mischief into the heads of other dangerous men and for a time there is considerable nervousness the world over on the part of anyone who might suffer from cranks or an-

Before President McKinley was assassinated, there was never any organized effort to guard a President of the United States on his



The picture shows Mr. Wilson as President-elect, some time ago, addressing the citizens of Staunton, Va., his birthplace. Notice how the crowd has been cleared from the steps in front of where Mr. Wilson is speaking. Notwithstanding the fact that he had not then taken office Secret Service men were already protecting him. They began their watch the day after he was elected.

his hands into full view he readily withdrew one, but not the other. He protested loudly, saying that he was the head of a large local financial institution and above suspicion. The man finally had to be forcibly removed from the line. disagreeable scene followed. Nevertheless, after his identity had been established, he was allowed to file by the President, but both hands were in full view.

One of President Roosevelt's close friends was James Sloan, Jr., his chief Secret Service man, who is still in the service and who has been with President Taft constantly. Mr. Roosevelt always referred to Mr. Sloan as "Jimmie." Jim Sloan, William Loeb, Jr., and the much-lamented Major "Archie" Butt seemed to be the only three human beings who had the endurance and who were game enough to stay with PresiNo, sah, he is not," the negro replied.

"Will you kindly tell him that the President called?" This was a little too much for the dignified old servant and as he closed the door half way he peered through the opening at the bespattered individuals. "President," the black man said incredulously, "President of what?"
Another time when President Roosevelt and the Secret

Service men were out it was late at night. In fact he had returned from the theater when a desire came over him to take a brisk tramp over the sleeping city. President Roosevelt slid into a pair of oil boots and a slicker. It was pouring rain and the gutters were running flush with water. In the haste to get started one of his guardians who had been with him at the performance had not time to change his clothes. The poor fellow had to follow Mr. Roosevelt immediately and out he went'into that terrible night in evening clothes and patent leather pumps. He had borrowed some kind of a top coat, but it was not water-proof. President Roosevelt tore along and before he returned to the White House had covered a good portion of the mud-diest part of Rock Creek Park. The Secret Service man's

clothes were utterly ruined. He put a bill in for it, but the auditor of the Treasury would not allow him such an item on his expense account. President Roosevelt heard about it. He personally saw to it that his friend was reimbursed for the loss

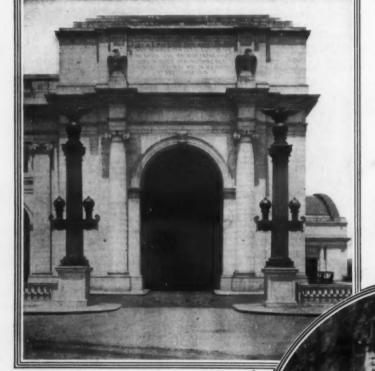
sustained in the line of duty.

About the only time President Roosevelt, who himself always carried a revolver in his overcoat, would not allow the Secret Service men with him was when he went out with his children at Oyster Bay for an all-night camp. The only time I ever saw President Taft without his Secret Service guard was when he left the Mayflower at the time of the last naval review in New York to inspect the division flagships of the Atlantic fleet. He went in a small admiral's barge (navy cutter) and was accompanied by Secretary Meyer, Admiral Osterhaus, and the latter's aides. It seemed like a perilous thing to trust the life of the President of the United States in that little boat while a somewhat choppy sea prevailed. From a Secret Service standpoint he was being attended by navy officers and a government official. No civilians were present and the safety of the President was for the time being en-

trusted to the care of the Secretary of the Navy-Jack Wheeler, of the Secret Service, goes ahead before a presidential journey like an advance man of a circus. He visits every city and talks with the members of the local committee. Jack sees to it that a proper place is provided for landing the President so that he will not be exposed to the crowd. Then he goes over the line

of march which the President will traverse. Finally the Secret Service man visits the hall where the President will The police are consulted and no detail is over-In the Union Station at Washington there is a private waiting room for the President.

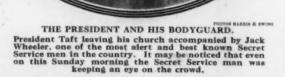
One great difficulty which the Secret Service men have had throughout the country is with police lining the read-Instead of facing the crowd, as soldiers do on such occa sions in other countries, the policemen here invariably fac the President. The Secret Service officials have implored them to watch the crowd. The average policeman instead of watching those about him stares at the President The chiefs of police in various cities have hesitated about having the men turn their backs on the President for fear of offending him. It might not be so courteous, but it would be a great deal safer for the President.



THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE WAITING ROOM It is at the Union Station at Washington where the President waits for his trains. This is more or less a protective measure to avoid the necessity of the President's having to stand around in the crowd, where it is difficult for the Secret Service men to look out for him.

travels. It is a fact that at the time Czolgosz made his attack Mr. McKinley was being guarded by an entire company of coast artillery forming a double line through which the single line of visitors passed in front of the President. There were fully a half hundred uniformed policemen in the vicinity and possibly a dozen plain-clothes detec-It was a holiday crowd, and the visitors carried bundles, bags, and lunch boxes such as are common at fair grounds. Thus, when the assassin came along, his hand covered with a hand-kerchief, he was not noticed. That is all changed now. After the assassination, and for the first time in the history of the United States, an appropriation was made by Congress for the protection of the chief executive. Now nobody approaches the President carrying any kind of a package.

I have been told that the Secret Service men with the President are nervous to this day when they go to Buffalo. Not long ago, when Mr. Taft was there, he was first shown where Mr. McKinley was shot. Then the place was pointed out to which the martyred President had been carried. After that the committee drove Mr. Taft past the Milburn residence where McKinley died, and finally they indicated where the body had lain in state. It is related that all of this did not have a tendency to make the President more comfortable. Later in the day at Buffalo, when a long line was filing by Mr. Taft, a Secret Service man noticed that one individual kept his hands in his pockets. It is also a Secret Service rule that no man shall approach the President unless both hands are in plain sight. When the suspicious man in the line was approached and told to bring



dent Roosevelt through the most strenuous days the

White House probably ever saw.

An amusing incident occurred when President Roosevelt accompanied by Jim Sloan, called on the late Chief Justice Fuller. It was dusk and both of the men had on khaki riding clothes. The old darkey who came to the door could not make out the faces. He didn't think much

of the rusty looking strangers.
"Well," said the darky.
"Is Mr. Justice Fuller in?" inquired Mr. Roosevelt courteously.

VIOLA This play at the H

LOUIS

'Roman Insta

## Grown-ups and Children in Successful Plays



Familiarly known as "Buster," who shares honors with his father in "Never Say Die" at the 48th Street Theater. As "Thoughts From Afar" this dainty little father in "Never Say Die" at the 48th Street Theater. As "Thoughts From Afar" this dainty little father in "Never Say Die" at the 48th Street Theater.

dent called?" ied old servant ed through the President," the what?" and the Secret In fact he had me over him to ity. President slicker. It was ush with water. dians who had time to change Mr. Roosevelt errible night in . He had borhe returned to on of the mudt Service man's out a bill in for would not allow e personally saw sed for the loss

Roosevelt, who

in his overcoat,

e men with him

dren at Oyster only time I ever Secret Service ayflower at the New York to the Atlantic l's barge (navy by Secretary d the latter's ing to trust the States in that hoppy sea preandpoint he was and a governpresent and the e time being eny of the Navy. Service, goes ney like an adevery city and cal committee. e is provided for

ses over the line se. Finally the ne President will detail is overngton there is a ervice men have lining the road. on such occae invariably face s have implored e policeman int the President. hesitated about resident for fear ourteous, but it



GEORGIA MAI FURSMAN.



HELEN AND NORRIS MILLINGTON. The boy made a name as son of the Chinese Empress in "The Daughter of Heaven" at The Century. His sister plays "Meg" in "Racketty Packetty House" at the Children's Theater.



VIOLA AND AL DANA IN "THE POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL." This play of fact and fancy for children and grown-ups won instant favor at the Hudson Theater. Miss Dana proves a very winsome heroine.



THE KIDDIES IN "THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER." This group of children materially assist Miss Janis at the Globe Theater in the Hallowe'en dance, one of the most pleasing features of the play.



LOUISE SEYMOUR AND WILLIAM COURTENAY "Romance," which, at Maxine Elliott's Theater, met with instant approval. It is called a second "Camille."



DOLLY CASTLE IN "THE MAN WITH THREE WIVES." Weber and Fields's offering at the 44th Street Theater, "The Man With Three Wives," is one of the comedy hits of the season.



"ALL FOR THE LADIES." Louise Meyers and Stewart Baird at the Lyric Theater in the latest Sam Bernard success.



EUGENE ZIMMERMAN, The noted cartoonist ("Zim.")

hold of the great and glorious baseball season of 1913?

"Well," replied the clerk of the nicotine exchange as he

glanced out of the window at the slush and scattered patches of snow, "if we are on the threshold we'd better stay there. If we step off we're liable to get our russets

"Son," came back the veteran with a frown, "your

bumps of imagination and poetry have shrunken until they

EORGE, boy," began the Old Fan as he leaned

over the cigar lighter and began to draw fire to the end of his ten cents' worth of rolled consolation, "do you realize that we are standing upon the thres-

## The Old Fan Says:

"Most of the boys are off for spring practice and big doings will soon begin."

> By ED A. GOEWEY Illustrated by "ZIM"



ED A. GOEWEY

are likely to see shorter training trips in the future if the owners and players can get together on the matter. For a number of years the time of the training seasons has been inreased gradually, and some of the men are kicking because they have so limited a period at home after the last games are played. This year the spring work will consume nearly two months and the careful boys who have sunk their savings in everything from pool balls and cigar stores to lemon groves and apple farms, are howling because they must leave these side issues to properly prepare and condition themselves for the real work that will bring in more coin of the realm for the purchase of more fruit farms. Why should a man who only receives from five to ten thousand dollars for about five months work each summer be called away from his pool table or his cigar counter in the spring just to get into condition to play well enough to please the fans who pay him more salary than probably his entire family ever heard of when he was trying to butt into the game? There is no reason. He should be left on his

"Honestly, George, this newest howl of the players makes me extremely weary. There isn't one of them that isn't getting more money for his services in baseball than he could earn in any other way, and they know it. If they were underpaid they would be doing something else. And many of them, because of their baseball reputations, are able to grab off considerable excess long green by permitting



Not much to look forward to.

have roses instead of snowballs for Christmas, there are warmth, bright sunshine, grass and many other things craved by the athlete desirous of putting himself into condition for a period of strenuous baseball.

threatened to become dents and your humor is

on a par with that which

is pushed out about nine

times per day at the 'movies.' To be sure, we

cannot glance outside and

see green grass and bloom-

ing violets, and neither

can we behold the husky

robin red-breast playing hide and seek with the

nifty angle worm. But

then, George, there are other places where winter

neyed and the others are on their way. In this land of almost perpetual summer our boys will scamper about for the next few weeks; the phenoms to get their first lessons in the major league brand of diamond deportment, the regular youngsters to limber up a bit and the oldsters to bake out the kinks and 'Charlie horse' that have tied knots in their muscles since last October. It will be a very active and busy period for all concerned and the fans will read eagerly every report from the camps while waiting impatiently for the curtains to go up on the big show. spring practice time always passes rapidly, and almost before we realize it the bronzed and conditioned bands of ball tossers and club swingers will come marching home, the gongs will sound, and to the cries of 'play ball' from millions of throats, the great battles of the year will be on in earnest.

"It makes me nervous just to talk about it, and if I close my eyes now I can almost feel that I am surrounded by a hungry mob of fans, all waiting with tense muscles and bated breath for the sound of the bat meeting the first ball pitched. Say, if we could only intro-

duce our national game to some of those South American countries that are just about large enough to have two assembly districts they'd have all the excitement they wanted without their perpetual free-for-alls during which so little hap-pens and about which so much is printed in the newspapers.

doesn't hang on like a may gather in enough nickels to keep his relatives from subpœna-server after a while he is away in the summer. Certainly he should. millionaire. Down in the Southland, where they their names to be signed to articles they never see until they appear in print and for showing just how punk a human being can be behind the footlights and still be per-Thither many of our diamond heroes have already jourmitted to live by an indulgent public. Everything con-

farm or behind the counter all spring that he

Don't expect Captain Chance to make a championship team in one season. There's a lot of work to be done.

sidered, the average diamond performer should be glad that he's himself and not some gink with a double-barrelled education and mastodonic intellect that is glad to work 365 days out of every year for enough lucre to keep the wolf on the other side of the street and buy a phonograph. If

it is necessary for a man to practice two months to put himself in condition for creditable work before the fans who pay and pay liberally to see him juggle with the ball and the hickory club, he should be tickled half to death that he is given the opportunity at the expense of his club owner. Suppose the latter gentleman required him to report in perfect physical form at the beginning of each season and meet the expense of the preliminary preparation himself. Can you imagine the howl that would go up? You bet you can.

"But the players may get part of their wish and the season may be shortened, because the expenses of these extended sessions 'down South' have grown to enormous proportions and some of the less liberal owners want to effect a saving in this direction. If enough of them get together on the subject they may pass a hard and fast rule to limit spring training to a certain number of days. At present there is a thirty-day arrangement, it is not lived up to."

"I suppose," continued the Old Fan, "that you have been reading carefully the joyous news from the various training camps in the South-

land, where the sun and the mosquitos are already getting busy with a midsummer vigor. Yes, I thought you had. Well, then, you've noticed that the reports from these resorts for the removal of kinks and 'Charlie horse' have been more optimistic than ever in the past and that each and every team has already discovered that it has on its roster enough phenoms to take all of the reg-"Oh, I've seen that," replied George, "but then most of

these kids blow up when the real season's work begins

"Correct, son," came back the veteran. "You've hit the nail squarely on the head. In baseball, the same as in many other walks of life, many are called, but few are Some of these aspiring and more or less talented young ball jugglers from the tall bushes will surely make good and win seats at the major league mess tables, but a far greater number will fall by the wayside. As far as I have been able to dope out the situation, there will be fewer new men occupying regular places on the big league teams at the opening of the coming season than for many years past. The captains and managers permit the re-ports to go out that they have captured an unusual supply of baseball wonders because such yarns read well to the fans 'back home' who are busy dodging slush and the grippe and anxious to hear any good news from the front. But right down in their hearts the various club bosses know that they will have to depend on the old timers for most of the strenuous work, particularly until the season is well under way and they have had time to size up their

unknown quantities during weeks of daily practice to learn where, if any place, they can be used to advantage. This winter has seen an unusual amount of trading of old and seasoned players and you can make a sure wager that all of these will be thoroughly tried before the 'infants' are given the acid test. This, of course, applies to most clubs, though there are a few whose vets went so poorly last year that they will have to have some youngsters in the lineup when the first bell rings

"Say, George," added the Old Fan, "glad as I am that the spring is at hand, I shall also be glad to see next fall, for there will be



Bresnahan is the diamond's J. Pierpont Morgan.

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something doing then of world-wide interest in baseball. According to Ted Sullivan, the old-time White Sox catcher, manager, scout, lecturer and organizer, who is sometimes called a 'Father of Baseball,' the proposed tour of the globe by the Giants and the New York Americans at the conclusion of the 1913 World's series, is bound to be a great success. Sullivan, who represented President Comiskey, of the Sox, when he met John McGraw in New York to perfect preliminary arrangements for the trip believes that the coming venture will be far more successful than that led by A. G. Spalding in 1888-1889. No opposition to this big affair is expected from the other magnatus As it is now planned, the teams will visit Honolulu, Aus tralia, the Philippines, China, Japan, Continental Europe and England. Exhibition games will be played on the way to San Francisco.'



All aboard for the Sunny South and spring training.

## Good Times in Two Great States

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The editor of "Leslie's Weekly" sent a letter to the Governors of the different States, asking each to write on the general conditions of his own State and tell frankly and honestly how affairs were going in his section. The answers are wonderfully interesting. Several replies were printed in recent issues and two more are given on this page. Additional responses are to appear in future issues. They all join in the opinion that conditions never before looked so promising. The articles will give a bird's-eye view of the whole country that will be an inspiration to every reader.

## Missouri in the Forefront of Progress

By GOVERNOR ELLIOTT W. MAJOR

ISSOURI is a great State and has been made such by reason of its resources and its citizenship. It is now really the first State in the Union—though, maybe, the world does not know it. We have the rich valleys and plains, the minerals, the forests, the climate, the water, and the great opportunities which go to make the State the foremost of the sisterhood.

It is rich, because the Master made it so. There is no other State in the Union with richer and more fruitful fields, or where more golden opportunities await the coming of those imbued with the successes of life. It is a land with an unbounded future, one adorned with nature's richest gifts, one which, by the hand of industry and the magic touch of the passing years, will develop into the choicest commonwealth of a great and matchless republic.

Every entrance into the State is through a gateway of opportunity. It matters not from what State the prospective dweller may come, or what branch of farming he may wish to follow, he will find growing crops with which he is familiar and conditions both ideal and conducive to comfort and great profit. Here he can have the maximum result at a minimum expense. The citizens are progressive, and our three and one-half millions of people are building a new and greater Missouri, and are imbued with that spirit which will give us a greater State to-morrow.

We produce one-eighth of the corn grown in the United States, and one-tenth in the world. Missouri produces three-fifths as much corn as all Europe, and one-half as much as the entire world outside of the United States. While the per capita production of corn in the United States fell from 35.1 bushels in 1899 to 27.7 bushels in 1909, Missouri increased her corn yield per capita from 59 bushels in 1900 to 72.5 bushels in 1910. While the per capita yield of the United States, as a whole, in this decade had a loss of 7.4 bushels per capita, Missouri had a gain of 13.5 bushels per capita. Farm products, including live stock, sold during the year 1912, or remaining upon the farms at the close of the year, were valued at more than \$750,000,000, which stupendous sum came from less than 300,000 farms.

The land area is 68,727 square miles, and there is ample room now for more than another 100,000 farms. The dredge and ditch in the southeastern part of the State are adding an acreage as fertile as the valleys of the Nile, and as extensive as an entire State. No richer or more productive soil can be found than that in the land of the Platte in the northwest, the fertile prairies of western and central Missouri, the broad fields of the northeast, and the alluvial soil of the southeast. The State is a land of

cities, churches, schools, blue-grass, and sparkling streams. As the number of persons to the square mile is but 47.9, we, therefore, have land and farms for all who may wish to come. Both large and small farms may be had at exceptionally low prices. We have splendidly improved farms of many acres, where thoroughbred horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and other stock are fed in blue-grass pastures, and



COVERDOR OF MISSOURI

where large barns and silos are filled with the products of the fields, cultivated by up-to-date farmers, working with gang plows, tractors, and other modern machinery.

For every farm product, whether from dairy, orchard, vineyard, poultry-yard, field, or feed-lot, there is a market. Nowhere else in the world is good farm land, within easy reach of great cities, to be had at prices prevailing in Missouri. This is true, notwithstanding the value of Missouri farm lands doubled during the last decade, advancing from \$24.82 per acre in 1900, to \$49.56 in 1910.

While Missouri is, first of all, an agricultural State, yet it takes high rank in mining and in manufacturing, surpassing a large number of Eastern States in value of manufactured products, and of more Western States in the out-

put of mines. We have great mining industries in the Joplin district in the southwest, and in the St. Francois, White and Black River districts south of St. Louis. There is no other country so fittingly adapted to the raising of orchard and vineyard products as the southern portion of Missouri, especially that portion known as the Land of the Ozarks. Its climate is unexcelled, its streams abound with fish, and its woodlands with game. With the Mississippi, Missouri and other rivers, the State has the advantage of hundreds and hundreds of miles of navigable waterway. The swift streams of the State make possible the maximum of water power at the minimum of cost.

Whether the seeker after wealth and opportunity prefers life in the open country, or in the large and busy city, he can make no mistake when he turns his face toward Missouri—a land of promise and fulfillment. St. Louis, the City of the Iron Crown, with its extensive manufacturing, banking and commercial interests, sits supremely upon the cast and is one of the great cities of the world—while Kansas City, on the west, is a large commercial emporium with a splendid future, through which pulses the commerce of the mighty West.

In higher education, we have a great university, five normal schools, with scores of private schools, colleges and seminaries. We have a splendid public school system, and the largest available public school fund of any State in the Union, save one. This bespeaks a splendid citizenship, because the real achievements of a people in the final analysis are measured by the efficiency of its system of popular education.

We have an excellent system of public roads which are the real highways of commerce, and constitute the strongest link in the chain of commercial greatness, and become, in fact, the great Appian Ways over which true progress must march. The State has more than 100,000 miles of public roads, and more than 100,000 culverts and bridges. These roads and bridges have been constructed at a cost of more than \$100,000,000.

In the matter of taxation, Missouri has a system the equal of any other State, and our rate of taxation for State purposes is less than that of any other State in the Republic. While Missouri has ever ranked with the first States in the Union, her star is still in its ascendancy, and has not yet reached the meridian height nor the zenith of its glory. She has stood in the forefront in every line of progressive achievement, and her lance has ever pointed to the field of battle. To those who are seeking farms, or to those who wish to enter the fields of commercial achievement, no State can promise a richer field than Missouri.

## Wonderful Growth of North Dakota

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Governor Burke retired from office at the beginning of the year. This article was written by him some time before that date, and its statements, therefore, have the full weight of a chief executive's utterance.

By Former GOVERNOR JOHN BURKE

THE variety and yield of the crops in this State for the year 1912, and in fact for the last decade, prove that North Dakota is one of the greatest agricultural countries in all the world. Crops are here raised without irrigation or dry farming methods. We have 45,000,000 acres of rich agricultural lands, only 15,000,000 acres of which are under cultivation.

During the last year, with only one-third of our agricultural lands under cultivation, we raised 134,917,614 bushels of wheat, 89,771,011 bushels of oats, 41,642,548 bushels of barley, 535,908 bushels of rye, and 3,794,864 bushels of potatoes. We also raised 2,459,363 bushels of corn, and 283,816 acres of corn cut for fodder. In cattle we had 547,291 head, 146,427 head of sheep, 202,913 hogs. In dairy butter we produced, exclusive of that made in creameries, 10,040,210 pounds.

The greatest comparative growth has taken place during the past eight years. Of the twenty-three years of the life of this State the records of the State Bank Examiner disclose the following: Two hundred State banks reporting June 9, 1904, with total deposits of \$9,816,532.20; and on September 4, 1912, the records show 590 banks reporting with deposits aggregating \$41,056,629.48. Thus it will be seen that in the interval of eight years immediately preceding September 4, 1912, the number of State banks has increased almost 200 per cent., while the deposits in State banks have increased more than 300 per cent. The comparative figures relating to National banks in the State are not at hand, but the total deposits in State and National banks in this State on September 4, 1912, was \$69,648,566.05.

The enabling act under which we were admitted to Statehood granted to the State, for the use and benefit of the common schools, 2,543,319 acres of land, together with large tracts of land for educational institutions—making in all 3,210,939 acres—which forms the basis of a permanent common school and public institution fund, the interest and income from which only can be used for maintenance, the principal remaining as a perpetual fund for the maintenance forever of our educational institutions and our common schools. Less than one-half of this land has been sold, and the income alone from interest on the principal amounts to \$1,255,000 annually.

The money accumulating from the sale of school and institution lands has enabled every new community to issue and sell bonds for the building of schoolhouses, the bonds being purchased by the Board of University and School Lands with the proceeds of the sale of the institution lands, and the result is that our prairies are dotted everywhere with beautiful schoolhouses. Among the



JOHN BURKE,
Former Governor of North Dakota.

first buildings usually built in a new town is a fine large brick schoolhouse. Many of the districts, by consolidating, are enabled to have the privileges of graded schools, thus giving to the children in the country the same educational advantages that the children in the cities and towns enjoy.

This being a great agricultural State much thought and consideration are given to the subject of teaching agriculture. In connection with the Agricultural College the State is maintaining by appropriation six experimental stations and twenty-four experimental farms in various parts of the State for experiment work in scientific farming and rotation and variety of crops. Under the supervision of the same institution are held throughout the State farmers' institutes, where the same subjects are taught and discussed, all of which have been of great interest and benefit to our farmers and of a value to the development and growth of our country that cannot be estimated. In addition to this, agriculture is taught in the high schools and in the rural schools and the State maintains an appropriation for this purpose.

In addition to our splendid system of education through school and college, we have many denominational colleges in the State and parochial schools in almost every community. Every religious denomination is represented in practically every part of the State, and the building of churches is contemporaneous with the building of school-

The great possibilities of this State attracted a class of settlers with high moral ideals which soon found expression in the high moral standard of our laws; and, perhaps, no country in the world has fewer felons than the State of North Dakota. To-day, with a population of at least 600,000 and at the conclusion of our fall and winter terms of court, at which criminal cases are usually tried, we have only 162 inmates in the penitentiary, only one of whom is a woman, and most of whom are transients who committed crime while temporarily in the State.

But while we are first and above everything else an agricultural State, we have many other natural resources. The whole west half of the State, while overlaid with a deep, black loam soil, is underlaid with lignite coal, in some places in veins twenty-five feet thick. The United States geological survey gives to the State of North Dakota 32,000 square miles of lignite coal, and estimates the total tonnage of workable coal at five hundred billion tons. The State has established an experimental station at the town of Hebron, in the lignite coal region, for the purpose of experimenting in the making of briquettes and the use of the gas, which is found in abundance in this coal, for power

(Continued on page 253.)



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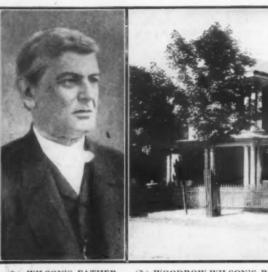
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r more successful 1889. No oppoother magnatis. Honolulu, Ausatinental Europe

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## Wilson, a Good Winner



(1.) WILSON'S FATHER. Rev. Joseph R. Wilson was a scholariy Presbyterian minister and a master in the use of concise English.



(2.) WOODROW WILSON'S BIRTHPLACE AT STAUNTON, VA. The Manse in which the new President was born on Dec. 28, 1858. Virginia, "the Mother of Presidents," now has eight Presidential children—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Wilson. Ohlo comes next, with six.



(3.) THE WILSON HOME IN AUGUSTA, GA. When "Tommie" (Woodrow) was two years old, his father became pastor here, and Augusta became his boyhood's home. Not until the age of nine was he taught the alphabet, but thereafter his education was rigidly supervised by his father.



(4.) PROF. WILSON. After graduating from Princeton, the Law Dept. of the Univ. of Va., and Johns Hopkins, he was a professor at Bryn Mawr and Middletown, Conn.

(L) TAFT'S

Judge Alphons self the son was Secretary Attorney - Ge President



(5.) PRESIDENT WILSON OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY. In 1890, he accepted the chair of Jurisprudence and Politics at Princeton, where he has since lived. For a number of years he was annually voted "the most popular Professor". In 1992, he became president of the University and introduced an era of hard work. Dissensions that arose in the policy of the University led to his resignation in 1919. Almost immediately he was nominated for the Governorship of New Jersey.



(6.) THE GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY. New Jersey, though for many years a Republican State, gave Mr. Wilson a plurality of nearly 50,000. His administration attracted the nation's attention and has been marked by sweeping changes in legislation. (On the Governor's right stands Mr. Joseph P. Tumulty, whose appointment as Secretary to the President gave general satisfaction.



TWO AMERIC INTLEMEN. The leaders of two political peach other for generations.

a heated campaign could issected in terms of courtesy sestablished a new stand diametrically of even the ex or to speak or speak or speak or spect. In this american point



(7.) MR. WILSON AS A CANDIDATE. "A professional plays the game, you know, because it pays him. An amateur plays the game because he loves to play it, to win it if he can by fair means in a fair field, before the eyes of all men. I'm afraid I'm only an amateur.

But I'm having a most interesting time of it."



(8.) THE GRACIOUS HOSTESSES OF THE NEW REGIME. (Reading from the left, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Jessie Wilson, the President, Miss Eleanor Wilson, Mrs. Wilson also comes of a distinguished Presbyterian family, formerly of Rome, Ga. She is a talented artist and studied in the Art Students' League, New York. Her paintings have recently been exhibited.

## Taft, a Good Loser



PROF. WILSON. graduating from on, the Law Dept. Univ. of Va., and Hopkins, he was a or at Bryn Mawr liddletown, Conn.



(L) TAFT'S FATHER. dge Alphonso Taft, him-df the son of a Judge, as Secretary of War and ttorney - General under President Grant.



(2.) TAFT AS A YALE SENIOR. William H. Taft was second in the Class of '78, which numbered 120, and was one of the commencement orators. After graduation he entered his father's law office in Cincinnati.



(3.) TAFT AS A FEDERAL JUDGE. At 24, he was prosecuting attorney; at 28, he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Ohio by Gov. Foraker; at 33, he was Solicitor-General of the United States; at 35, he was a Federal Circuit Judge.



(4.) GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES. (4.) GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

In 1900, Judge Taft was picked to head the first Philippine Commission, which did epoch-making work. July 4, 1901, he was inaugurated as the first Governor-General. A year later he declined a seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States in order to finish his work. He was immensely popular among the Filipinos, to whose best interests he has always been loyal.

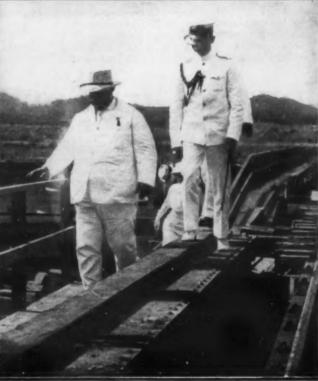


TWO AMERIC INTLEMEN. ers of two political per for generations.
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(5.) MR. ROOSEVELT'S SECRETARY OF WAR. (5.) MR. RUUSEVELT'S SECRETARY OF WAR.

This was President Roosevelt's summing up of his Secretary of War in 1908: "He combines, as few men can combine, a standard of absolutely unflinching rectitude on every point of public duty, and a literally dauntless courage and willingness to bear responsibility, with a knowledge of men and a far-reaching tact and kindliness which enable his great abilities and high principles to be of use in a way that would be impossible were he not gifted with the capacity to work hand in hand with his fellows."



(6.) PRESIDENT TAFT IN PANAMA. As Secretary of War and as President, Mr. Taft has built the Panama Canal. He has also labored unceasingly to preserve the integrity of the weak republics of Panama, Cuba and Mexico in spite of the folly of their peppery "statesmen"; all our international relations have been safe in his hands, for arbitration is the keystone of his foreign policy throughout his Administration.



Miss Eleanor Wilsons a talented artist and exhibited.

(7.) THE IDEAL FAMILY OF AN IDEAL PRESIDENT. ce during the Taft family's long residence in the midst of the official life of Washington has the nation wit-any sensational display of social ambition. Both Mrs. Taft and her children have shown the utmost modesty ecoming appreciation of good taste. The "First Lady of the Land" has been a winning, gracious personality.



(8.) PRESIDENT TAFT AS A CANDIDATE. He refused to degrade the dignity of the Presidential office by stooping to partisan politics or the vilifying of his opponents—thereby rounding out a life of public service that has on it no blot or stain of any kind. Few men have served the nation so long; none has a cleaner record.

## Tony Callio, the Washington Barber

On Woodro Wilse. By EDWIN CALLOW

OODRO WILSE ees greata man. Befora he was electa presidenta of Unita State he maka speech to da barber of da countra. He say, "Boys, I needa da beeg barber vote; I theenk I hav' close shave weeth Teddy. Da Moose." He say, "Eef you geev me da vote I putta da kibosh on safe raze; I passa da bill to put evrabod' een preeson who hav' home-made hair cut an, use da safe raze.

All da barber go craze; clappa da han' an' shout treea cheer for Woodro Wilse da Jersa Moskeet. Da Democrat an' Republican barber all vote for Woodro Wilse-mak heem firsta Democrat president of Unita State since Georga

Wen Woodro Wilse was electa president he write ver polita note to Mista Taf'. He say, "Dear Bill, I feel ver' sorry I hav' to defeata you but eet ees lika dees. Da peep of Unita State theenk you worka too hard for four year; dey theenk you needa rest. Day electa me president to pleasa you an' da Democrat politish."

Wen Taf' read da note he feel greata joy. He dance turkey-trot weeth hees office boy Charla Hilles. He say, "Charla, ma boy, I am seeck of da job of president—I passa buncha troub' to Woodro Wilse, I bayleev eet ees true nobody love da fat man. Now I can play golfa gam' evra day justa lik' ma frand John Rockafel'." Taf' he feela so good he geev evrabod' holiday weech he call Thanksgeeven day.

Evra persident of Unita State com' to Washeenton March four. Eet ees wat 'Merican peep call Organization day. Da time wen evrabod' een Washeenton organiza for da nex' four year. Hotel man-boarding house keep -evrabod' maka playnta mon' on March four to leev n'ex' four year weethout work. Evrabod' but poor barber -he worka lik' da slave all da time.

Da Irish peep try for mak' Organization Day March

seventeen; birthday of Saint Patricka. I theenk eet should be on Birthday of Chreestofo' Columb' baycause he deescov' Unita State for da politish. Da Democrat mak' eet



"Woodro Wilse ees greata man. Firsta democrat President of Unita State since Georga Da Wash.'

March four baycause eet ees birthaday of Mista Bryan da greata politish from Kansas Cit

Wen Woodro Wilse com' to Washeenton on Organization Day Mista Taf' meet heem at Onion Station. com' een hees beeg buzz wag! He take Woodro Wilse to Capitol House. Den he maka speech lika dees. "Woodro Wilse; I passa da president job to you for four year, den som' good Republican president com' back to da Whita House —mebbe me. A riverderci bouna fortuna—gooda by, gooda luck. I am glad da peep electa you eensteada ma frand Teddy Da Moose." Da peep clappa da han' an' da Submarine Band play da greata 'Merican song, "Alexandria Rag Time Band." Den com' beeg parade.

Woodro Wilse no lik' automobile. He an' Mista Taf'

ride two seat bicycle 'long Pennsylvania car track to da Whita House. Taf' he sit on da back seat. He no lik' to spoil da view for Woodro Wilse. After Woodro Wilse an Bill Taf' com' more parade. Firsta com' Irisha cop on bill far com more parade. Firsta com firsha cop on bicycle. Den com' swell seventh regimenta from Jersa Cit'. Nex' com' wat ma frand Docta Vermicelli call da bargain day politish—da suffragetta. Dey carry beeg hat pin. Dey say, "Eef we no can mak' de peep see da point we mak' dem feela da point." Dey say, "Befora we leave Washeenton we mak' human pin cush' of Sylvest' da chiefa police." Sylvest' say da suffragetta no can march weeth queecks da foet bargenga dey stor to have been come and come weeth queecka da feet baycause dey stop to hav' look at bargain hat een store weendow.

Een aft'noon of Organization Day Woodro Wilse geev pink tea at Whita House—he shaka han' weeth fiv', ten, twanta thousan' peep. Een night tim' he geev reception at Whita House to suffragetta. Dey hav' two fina band: da Submarine Band an' da great Eetalian Band of John Fillup Da Soose. President Wilse chase da peep at nina clock—he say: "Tony, I gotta hav' nine hour sleep, or I gat seeck. I may gat seeck of da job, but I no gat seeck on da job."

## How a Girl Sought Work in a Great City

No. 8—She Has a Chance to Prove That Employment in a Big Hotel Doesn't Result in a Fortune in Tips

By EDITH TOWNSEND KAUFMANN

EDITOR'S NOTE:—All over the United States in the smaller towns and villages and on the farms there are girls who are discontented with their lots, who aspire to better things, and who are planning to go to some large city to try their fortunes. Most of these young women are ignorant of the troubles and dangers which confront the stranger in a big town. For the benefit of these unsophisticated youthful persons, Mrs. Edith Townsend Kaufmann, the well-known writer, has prepared for "Leslie's" a series of truthful stories, recounting the actual experience of a girl from the country who sought a foothold in the metropolis. The series will give information, warning and guidance to every girl who would leave her safe and quiet home for the bustling city. The eighth sketch, which appears herewith, is devoted to the country girl's experience as a hotel employe.

IFTEEN dollars a month, room and board at a leading hotel. It sounded good and I was very glad to have Mrs. C., who has been the head housekeeper at this well known hotel for years, give me my chance in the "Ladies' Room." "As you have had no previous experience in this sort of work, you really should begin as a bath maid, but apparently,"—Mrs. C. smiled at me in a sort of complimentary fashion-"you can begin and hold down a position a little further advanced. I will put you down ssistant in the ladies' room.'

What would I do if I didn't start there?" I put in.
'Well, the next step would be to chambermaid. This

isn't as easy a position as some think. In a big hotel like this people sleep late. The chambermaid sometimes can't get through her work until mid-day. In fact, she has instructions not to wake the patrons until two o'clock."
"Goodness me," I said, in my worst possible country

voice, "I would be afraid to go in at that time. People in the country who don't get up until two o'clock are dead."

Mrs. C. tried to hide her amusement at this statement, and continued: "Life in a big hotel is very different from conditions existing in a country town." I found this to be true when later I went on duty at six o'clock a. m. as parlor maid. The whole place seemed dead. No one was astir save the yawning night clerks who had not yet gone off duty and the scrub women and porters getting things in readiness for the day. The position of parlor maid was only to be temporary, but there are no drones in this big hive of industry, and though I was later to be transferred to the ladies' room for the luncheon and tea time rush, I had to do "my bit" in the morning.

The beautiful room that looked so lovely over night with its shaded lamps, well kept desks, equipped with a generous supply of stationery, and two gorgeous ferns in jardinieres, bore out the sentiment in the glimmering light of the early day, of that well remembered stanza: "There is no place for joy and laughter in the cold gray dawn of the morning The red carnations which had proudly lifted their

heads from the cut glass vase were wilted and forlorn.

By seven o'clock I had things in better shape. The florist had brought blossoms, I had dusted every speck of dirt away from the highly polished surfaces. The chairs were in place, the rugs swept and the electric lights turned on. My work for the time being was done and I went upstairs to my room to change my gingham working gown for the black waist and skirt that I found infinitely be coming with the apron, collars and cuffs that the hotel supplies. Once in the country I had openly scoffed at the cap worn by a young woman who was the maid of a neighbor, who had rented a place for the summer, next to our Now I saw a little snip of white that I was to don, and though it was not an ostentatious cap, still it was a cap -my badge of servitude. I haven't much hair, but I wrestled with the little I have to adjust that bit of white between my pompadour and the back door arrangement of my scant locks, so that it wouldn't be terribly palpable. Why is it that we who have to serve hate to have the service known to the world?

By seven I was ready for breakfast in the big sunny

dining room where all of the girls eat. It isn't a question of picking and choosing; your menu is arranged and I want to say it is a mighty good one. After my hour's exertion in fixing up the big room down stairs I was quite ready to enjoy grapefruit, hominy, chops, potatoes and coffee with dandy little rolls which, with no disparagement to home cooking, were infinitely better than mother used to make.

I was introduced to my co-workers and learned much from them of the steps I would have to take to reach the exalted position of housekeeper. "I'll be satisfied," said a pretty girl at my right whose fair hair, classical features and gold rimmed glasses suggested a school teacher, get to be a floor clerk. That is the dream of my life."

She looked absolutely beyond the material conditions of this life, as she gazed into space after her struggling ambi-tion, but came back to the mundane, as she tackled with all a girl's healthy appetite the hashed brown potatoes

and chops placed before her.
"What is a floor clerk?" I asked timidly. My ignorance absolutely caused the temperature to fall about twenty degrees. Annie, who later was my side partner in the ladies' room, enlightened me.

"A floor clerk has charge of a floor. She is the whole shooting match. Not a person on the floor can get a thing excepting through her. If the folks want their rooms made up earlier than usual, they telephone her; if they want to stay abed later they telephone her. When they are going away she looks out for their luggage, sees to getting taxis, keeps people out that shouldn't come up, lets others come up that she knows are expected. Really you know, my dear, a floor clerk is maid, confidential secretary, and plain clothes man all rolled into one. And the tips—my dear,"—a long blissful sigh made it evident that the duties of floor clerk were not the most desirable features in connection with the position.

"Well, I'd rather be at the checking stands," put in a pert looking young woman. "There's much more in it. Men are awfully liberal. If I just give a little brush to a hat or help them on with their coats they hand out a quarter. Yesterday morning I had to sit all over a nosey newspaper woman who was watching me, and when she saw me get a half dollar tip, up she walks and says, 'Would you mind telling me, about how much you make in tips.' I just glared at her and said like this: 'That's my own business, and I think the public would be better off attending to their own business than butting in on the affairs of the working people."

All the girls at the table looked interested, but none wildly applauded the sentiment. Annie under her breath "She's always going around with a chip on her shoul-

der. She's a suffragette, she is.' An hour later found me in the ladies' room. Before I reached it I was initiated into working the elevator that runs just one floor to accommodate my lady of leisure, who finds even the short flight of steps beyond her powers of endurance. I was good and scared on the first trip when Annie was not by my side. I had visions of scare heads in the papers-"Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Astor, Hetty Green,

and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson crushed in a terrible elevator accident," yet after all it was no more than hauling up the dumb waiter. Annie and I took turns at this part of the maids' service, and when I was in the room above catering to the ever-increasing stream of titivating ladies, she was hauling them up in the elevator.

When it came my time to go on duty in the ladies' room, luncheon was on and the place was crowded with richly gowned women in fine furs and velvets, who hadn't the lightest compunction whatever about openly "making up" before the long line of mirrors. I was amazed to see combs, brushes, mirrors and even five-cent nail brushes firmly chained to the wall. Annie confided to me "Ladies has a way of collecting 'souveneers' and we have to chain down

anything loose. You will have to watch the towels."
"But that's stealing," I said. She laughed. "Oh no, it's only collecting. Before the chains were used silver toilet articles disappeared so fast that the proprietor would have had to buy out a factory or go into manufacturing

to supply the demand."
"But towels," I gasped, "what in the world do people want with towels?"

I am sure I don't know, unless to have them hang out on the line to show the neighbors they've been to our hotel. They are all marked, you know." All the more reason why they ought to hide them I thought. Just then the elevator bell rang. Annie being on elevator duty went to the car and I waited for the newcomer.

Sizing up the basins she turned to me and said, "No rouge?" with the same injured tone of voice she would have employed had she complained of "no heat." "Yes, madam, I have some," and I went to the closet where this, and aromatic spirits of ammonia, bromo seltzer, and other restoratives for the hysterical rich, were held in leash.

Towels, please," she went on with never a "thank you" for the rouge.

"Here is one, madam."
"One—I said towels." And she meant towels in the fullest plural sense. She used four. One wet in hot water she employed to mop her face, a second to dry it, a third to powder, and the fourth, first to artistically wipe off traces of lip salve, and later to wipe off traces of dust from her grey suede shoes.

I stood by, certainly expecting a tip. I "Yes madamed" and "No madamed" until I felt like a parrot in a phonograph, and all I got was four soiled towels to stuff into the waiting waste paper basket. Many of the ladies regarded me as impersonally as the other fittings of the room, and, of course, from them I didn't look for anything. In fact, I found before very long that the ladies' waiting room is not a mint for the maid in charge. Most of the women primping before the mirrors never had a meal in the hotel in their lives, and most of the patronage is from the wise feminine outside public.

If I had ever been able to sew in even a half way decent fashion, I could have succeeded the village seamstress, as my own gowns and hats, pinned together, possessed a distinctive style that used to make my girl friends

(Continued on page 260.)

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Organizaion. Taf' o Wilse to "Woodro r, den som nita House gooda by, steada ma an' an' da , "Alexan-

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way decent seamstress, possessed girl friends

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#### Wonderful Growth of North Dakota

(Continued from page 249.)

purposes. The United States fuel testing department has made exhaustive tests with our lignite in the gas producer plants, and surprisingly successful results have been obtained. They have found that North Dakota lignite burned in the gas producer will develop much more power than any of the Eastern bituminous coals. The briquettes manufactured from this coal have practically the same number of heat units to the ton as has the best anthracite coal, and in the process of manufacturing the briquettes the gas is extracted and used for power purposes, for lighting, and for manufactur-

Clays for the manufacture of common building brick are found in practically every county in the State, while the finest kind of pressed brick, pottery and porcelain is made from the clays found almost every-where in the lignite country. In many places the clay for the manufacture of the finest pressed brick, and the coal for burning the same, are found side by side, or rather, one above the other. There are also cement mines in the northeastern part of the State, while in the north central portion are found many flowing wells of natural gas. Many of the towns and country homes are heated and lighted with natural gas.

We have just begun to develop. A little while ago our State was called "the bread basket of the world," because of our fine quality of No. I wheat. We were known as a wheat State; but we have found from experiment that we can grow about any agricultural product that can be grown anywhere. It may be said that our seasons are shorter than the seasons farther south, but if our seasons are shorter our days are longer.

The sun works longer in North Dakota every day during the growing season, and it is sunshine that makes the crop. We are now raising all of the tame grasses, corn and all kinds of vegetables, as well as all of the small grains. Gooseberries, currants strawberries and all small fruits grow in abundance, and apples and Siberian and Transendent crab apples are grown suc-

We are rotating our crops and we are diversifying with stock and dairy. In 1911 there were 82 creameries in operation in the State that paid out to patrons \$823,-655.02; and it is impossible to estimate the cream that was shipped out of the State, to the Twin Cities and other cities, that cannot be accounted for ..

The assessed valuation of the State as equalized by the State board of equalization in August, 1912, was \$294,770,325. It was the opinion of the board of equalization that the assessment as returned by the assessors and equalized by the board represented one-fourth of the value of the property of the State, thus making a total value four times as great, or \$1,179,081,300. Estimating the population of the State at 600,000, this gives to each man, woman and child in the entire State \$1,965; which, I think, is the largest per capita wealth of

any country in the world.

North Dakota's agricultural resources alone will make her rich and prosperous. We are just beginning to realize that the soil is our greatest resource. Until recently it was of little value. Uncle Sam was giving it away in 160 acre tracts to anyone who would live on it for a period of five years. Of course there was no market value for land when it could be had at so little cost. But the time is now near when the government will have no more agricultural lands to give away. It is now opening up Indian reservations to supply the great demand, and in a little while all the government lands of the United States will occupied.

We cannot add to the supply; but on the contrary we are losing thousands of acres every year from unbridled floods in our neglected rivers.

With the government land gone, and our population steadily and rapidly increasing, it is apparent that while in the past our exports have helped to feed the hungry in every land, we can look into the future and see our every acre taxed to sustain our own people. The soil is our greatest resource, as upon its productions all animal life depends. With the increase in population there must necessarily be an increase in production, consumption and land values. Who can estimate the future value of our rich North Dakota agricultural lands, only one-third of which is under cultivation? Who can estimate the untold riches their full development and culture will bring to the State?



## "The Chaldean Story of the Flood"

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O YOU KNOW that the Ancient Chaldean Story of the Flood is the same in every detail as Moses' account in Genesis-and that it was written thousands of years before his version appeared? Hardly one in a thousand even knows of this startling fact. DO YOU? But it is one of the many thousand curiously interesting accounts in

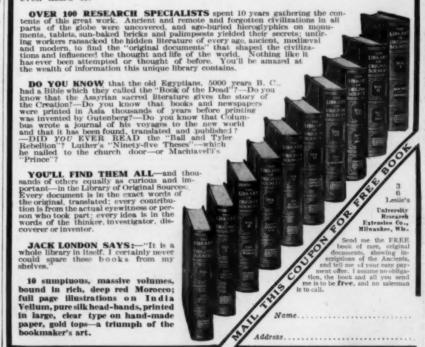
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#### These Girls Had Infantile Paralysis

JANE SHIELDS, daughter of Mrs. J. N. Shields. Broad Ford, Penn. This child, aged 4½ years, was brought to the Sanitarium December, 1910, unable to walk or even stand alone, the result of Infantile Paralysis of two years' standing. She was here 8 months, and as a result of the treatment she received now walks everywhere without braces or crutches. Write Mrs. Shields about this.

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#### Our Presidents-How They Have Come and Gone.

down when he was most useful. Mrs. Lincoln and the children left the scene of many happy and brilliant functions. President Lincoln's first inauguration, following his decisive defeat of Douglas, was an epoch in history. He was at the head of practically a new party and with an impending crisis but, as historians have told us, he did his work well. President Johnson took up the reins of government where the lamented Lincoln laid them down on April 14, 1865. His official duties were well handled, as were the social functions by his daughters. He left the White House, which he had deco-rated, and rode down Pennsylvania Avenue with President Grant.

While Gen. Pierce was one of the most popular Presidents, Miss Lane, the niece of his successor, Mr. Buchanan, showed brilliantly, in courtesy, in hospitality, and in her cordial reception of all, whether they were her uncle's political supporters or opponents. Mrs. Pierce's life at the White House was saddened by the loss of her son, and clouded by a dread that her husband might become intemperate. These fears, fortunately, were never realized, and Gen. Pierce was probably more popular in Washington than any other occupant of the White House had been. Hospitable, generous, cordial, he was beloved by all who knew him. The departure of the Pierces was regretted by friends and foes. They went on the Fourth of March to the residence of General Cass, later transformed into the Arlington Hotel, where many thousands called.

The Fillmores came to Washington, to the

White House, well equipped for social functions, having an attractive young daughter. It was during the reign of President Fillmore that Congress furnished the oval sittingroom on the second floor of the mansion as a library. Mrs. Fillmore selected the books with which to fill the cases. The exodus of the Fillmores was less auspicious than that of most of their successors

Old Zachary Taylor arrived in Washington with his "rough and ready" reputation. His was, indeed, a strange household. Mrs. Taylor, a matronly old lady, loved to remain in her room upstairs and smoke a corncob pipe, while her accomplished daughter, then the wife of Col. Bliss, the President's private secretary, presided over the hospitalities of the mansion. They were destined to live in the mansion only sixteen months before "Old Rough and Ready" died.

Like his predecessor, President James K. Polk came to the White House without formal introduction as President. He was sworn in to fill the unexpired term of President Harrison. Mrs. Polk came, saw, and conquered. She had trunkloads of magnificent dresses, and shone as a great social

light. Their exit was most auspicious. President William Henry Harrison enjoyed the White House less than a month. His was the first funeral held within its walls. It was while viewing an inaugural procession on a cold, wet March 4th, that he contracted a cold which later resulted in his death. John Tyler, who succeeded President Harrison, was hastily summoned from Virginia, and, while he was President, he married. The estimable lady shortly afterward died, and was buried on the old Southern estate.

When Martin Van Buren was elected as Jackson's successor, it was a political family arrangement. The two went together from the White House to the Capitol in a phaeton, made from the wood of the frigate Constitution, drawn by four gray horses. After Mr. Van Buren had been inaugurated in front of the Capitol, the two returned in the same vehicle to the White House, where the new President received his fellow-citizens. Four days later, General Jackson bade farewell to the White House and returned to the "Hermitage" to end his days. As the expiration of President Van Buren's official term approached, the aldermen and common council of Washington City passed a vote of thanks to the outgoing Chief Magistrate for the interest he had taken in the prosperity of the national metropolis. Van Buren had the, White House ready for Harrison.

General Jackson was the first Presidentelect to be escorted by military bodies, as he rode on a spirited horse from his hotel to the Capitol. When he left the Capitol for the White House he was followed by a motley crowd, all of whom were invited to participate in a great feast spread in the East A raid was made on the viands, costly china was smashed, and food was spilled over the expensive carpet and upholstery. Officials linked their arms, and thus formed a barrier to save "Old Hickory" from being crushed to death.

The exit of John Quincy Adams was without ceremony. He was out in the country near Washington taking his usual horseback ride, when the booming of cannon announced to him that his successor had taken the oath of office in front of the Capitol.

Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, in turn, attended the inauguration of their successors, and decorously vacated the White House with the best of feelings. The regime of all these Presidents was filled with brilliant social functions, where "The First Lady of the Land" shone brilliantly.

#### Life-insurance Suggestions.

THE leading life insurance companies of the United States are noted for their fair dealing with policyholders. They are so prosperous, and have such large surpluses, that they do not seek, when called to make payments to beneficiaries, to take advantage of mere technicalities. It is only the assessment companies, without reserve funds and hard put to it at times to keep up their revenues, that are ready to make a point against a policyholder when this is legally possible. The following statement from a subscriber to Leslie's shows the typical attitude of the great companies toward their patrons:

"In these days of muckraking and the wholesale blackguarding of big business interests the experience of one family with a large life insurance corporation, as that experience is narrated by an industrial agent upon whose debit this family resided, is most refreshing, and may, perhaps, have a tendency to restore the faltering faith of some who are inclined to ask—"Can any good thing be done by a corporation?"

This agent, whose debit is located not a thousand miles from New York City, had this entire family-husband, wife and two children-insured in the industrial department of his company, but being ambitious and alive to his own best interests, he had been watching the development of the man's business, and when he felt that the time was ripe, he sought to insure him in the ordinary department. In this he was finally successful, closing the case for \$1,000 and receiving from the applicant a small advance payment. The application was duly forwarded to the Home Office, examined and approved in due course, and the policy was sent to the district for delivery.

"In the meantime, however, an accident had occurred, through which the applicant for insurance lost his life. This, however, was not known to the agent when he received the policy for delivery, and he started out in a very happy frame of mind, with the policy for \$1,000 safely tucked away in an inside pocket, intending to deliver it. On the way to the residence of the applicant the agent met and conversed with a friend who was also a friend of the man whom the agent had insured. The agent told his errand. The other man said: 'Why, do you not know that So-and-so is dead? Dead?' replied the agent, 'why, I saw him only two days ago and he was then in perfect health.' 'Yes,' replied the friend, 'but he was killed last evening in a trolley accident near his home.' Tableau!

"Well, the agent retraced his steps to the office, deposited the policy with his cashier, who returned it to the home office with the proper explanation. The agent being somewhat new in the business and not familiar with the honorable business methods employed by most of the life insurance companies, dismissed the matter from his mind and prepared to get along without the good commission that he had hoped for. But the case was not finished, for the home office, finding that the man had met his death after the application had been approved for issue at the home office, made out the claim papers, put them through the usual course, and sent the beneficiary a check for the full amount less the premium.
"The agent is now a more enthusiastic

Company man than ever before and is doing what he can to spread abroad the intelligence that not every big business is run on crooked lines, and that he knows one company, at least, where honorable business methods prevail."

H., Ann Arbor: The insurable age is usually regarded as between 15 and 55, but outside these limits, insurance can be had. State your age, or date of last birthday and write to the President of the Travelers Life, Hartford, Conn., for information concerning the cost of insurance. It will be cheerfully sent you.

Subscriber, Logan, Utah: 1. "It is easier to watch one basket than two," as you say, but if your policies are in first class companies, they need no watching. 2. In these days, stock companies are conducted on the same basis as mutual companies and as profitably to the insured. 3. All the oldest mutual companies are about on a par. Any one will give satisfaction.

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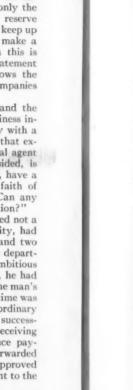
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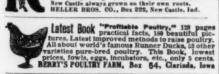














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MUZZLE THE MUCKRAKER John Kirby, Jr., President National Association of Manufacturers.

BUT we are not alone in the spirit of unrest. We have no monopoly of the breeders of discontent, for from all points of the com-pass come the tidings of nations in commo-tion. The discordant elements that are at the bottom of our perturbation are working overtime in other lands. They have been in the saddle in Australia and New Zealand for a decade or more, and the millennium is farther from those countries than ever before. Instead of their being the "land of no strike" and the "workingman's para-dise" we have word from the most reliable sources that irritation and industrial strife reign supreme in these countries. It was in Australia that syndicalism, better known to us as I. W. W., had its birth. And the great Brisbane strike of a year ago, which closed every business activity, including the de-livery of milk and ice, for a period of five days, affords a practical illustration of the results of the kind of legislation for which many people in this country are clamoring We should be careful how we follow in the wake of Australian legislation in the matter of "cure all," for it is fraught with disap-pointment and trouble, and England is no better off. Our industrial troubles would soon cease and the spirit of discontent would largely disappear if we could lock up a certain few professional agitators and muzzle the yellow press and the muckraking magazines.

> THE DISAPPEARING BOSS Ex-United States Senator Bailey of Texas.

THE trouble with the bankers of the country is that they have not exerted a wholesome influence over the political events of the country. The boss is disappearing. The demagogue is driving the boss from his place. The demagogue is worse than the real boss. Both can be exterminated, but unfortunately you appear to be exterminating the boss and installing the dema-gogue. The demagogue likes neither the rich nor the poor. He just plays on your feelings by flattery. If you must have a boss, make him a boss. The demagogue is

THE NATION BIGGER THAN WILSON Arthur Brisbane, Editor of the New York Evening

M R. WILSON means well. When he is hitched up in his official harness, hears from lawyers what he cannot do, finds himself busy dealing out offices, etc., he will decide that a country intelligent enough to make him President is doing pretty well, and he will go along as Presidents usually do, sitting on top of the big national glacier, moving with it at its own gait, in its own direction, soon realizing that the Presidential tourist sojourning for a few years in the White House cannot hurry or steer the na-

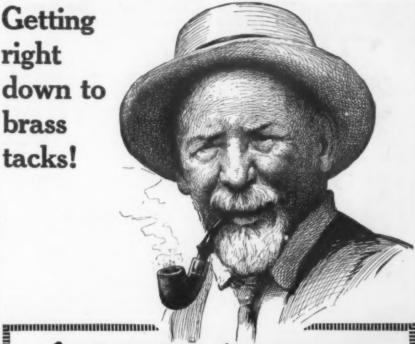
SAFEGUARD THE WORKMEN Edson S. Lott, President United States Casualty Company, New York.

THE reformers, the politicians, and the people are crying aloud for workmen's compensation laws. I am with them and I will yell as loud as a Comanche Indian, or a college cheer-leader at a football game, for compensation. But if I had the voice of Stentor himself I would screech as shrilly as a fire-engine whistle, or roar like the thunder, to press home to the ears and inner consciousness of every reformer, politician and humble citizen that the expenditure of \$3,000 in safe-guarding the life of a skilled workman is economy which is many thousand per cent. greater than paying his dependents the same sum because he is killed. The prevention of accidents is worth all the compensation for accidents in the wide world.

HOW TO SETTLE LABOR TROUBLES Marcus M. Marks, Chairman Industrial Mediation Department, National Civic Federation.

THE strike and the lock-out are crude, barbaric and wasteful; they prove nothing of value and settle nothing permanently; they show only which side is the stronger or has the greater power of resistance, not which side is right. After the conflict, angry passions rankle in the breasts of the defeated; the fire is but temporarily smothered. On the other hand, the settlement of differences in an enlightened manner by investigation and mediation, and, when voluntarily agreed, by arbitration, brings out the facts and establishes justice. This is the only true and final settlement of any differences between men.

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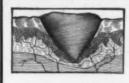
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A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn.

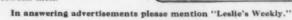
B stops the pain and keeps the way for B stops the pain and keeps the wax from spreading.
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## A Weak Spot in the Sherman while the single industry of fruit growing—excepting rare instances like that of the

ONE reason for the ineffectiveness of the Sherman law has been the slowness with which a decision could be reached under it. In a speech before the public forum of the New York University, Congressman Martin W. Littleton suggested that the law be so amended that it would be possible for any man whose business was affected to appeal to a Federal District Court, get an injunction and take the matter immediately to court. 'If a big corporation tries to undersell a little man in order to drive him out of busisays Mr. Littleton, "the right way would be to have immediate action. If a man is driven out of business and goes to the Attorney-General that official may be too busy to act at that time, Then the man is ruined and the provision that he may sue for triple damages is no good to him, because after he has been ruined he won't have any money to hire a lawyer to fight the case for him.

Corporations that have been in the dark as to just what they were prohibited from doing under the Sherman law have gone to the Attorney-General or to Federal District Attorneys for advice, but, it is said, have been unable to get any. They have gone to the Government officials who are supposed to know when the law is lived up to or violated and have said in effect, 'Tell us what we may or may not do and we will conform to your decisions," but they have received no light. The attitude of the Government should be to make it clear to all who are désirous to conform to the law just what the law means, rather than to wait until they see a possible chance for a successful suit for a violation. Yet this seems to have been the attitude of some Government officials in regard to the Sherman law.

The same reasoning applies to the enforcement of a pure food law. Recently the Government has been seizing shipments of oranges from California on the ground that the fruit had been frost-bitten. The fruit growers thereupon asked the Government to inspect the oranges before shipment so that if unsatisfactory they could be utilized in California for other purposes; but a federal official said they had no authority to do this and the fruit shippers were in a quandary. Isn't this pretty nearly in the line of "restraint of trade?" Let the people answer.

#### The Greatest Illustrated Paper

From the Trans-Mississippi Elk

LESLIE'S is the greatest illustrated weekly in the world, with a circulation of nearly half a million and read weekly by over two million people, in every part of the civilized world.

#### New York's Provincialism

THE tendency to provincialism is even stronger in a great metropolis than in a small, sequestered community. Of course it is provincialism of a broader type, but provincialism nevertheless. The average New Yorker, for example, thinks the sun rises and sets a few miles on either side of Manhattan. "Little old New York," is good enough for him, and he refuses to believe that matters of any great importance are going on in any other city or any other section of the country. In point of fact, there is no part of our country in which remarkable developments are not in progress.

The people of the Mississippi Valley are intensely interested in the permanent improvement by the Federal Government of the Mississippi River, so that the great river may become a still greater highway of commerce and the States through which it flows may be protected from its destructive overflow in times of freshet. The people of this section feel that this should be looked upon as a great national undertaking second only in importance to the construction of the Panama Canal, and that when the Canal completed the apparatus there used should be transferred to the Mississippi and the engineers who carried through the canal construction so successfully should grapple with the problem of permanently improving the Mississippi River.

In the vast Northwest the people are devoting themselves to scientific agriculture and the developments of the lumber business with the fiery energy of pioneers. Opportunity here is as inviting as the States are vast! Ambition and activity characterize the whole Pacific coast. The great State of California is on tiptoe over the increased prestige that will come to her through the opening of the Panama Canal,

while the single industry of fruit growing—excepting rare instances like that of the year when the Ice King interferes,—turns to Southern California annually, for citrus fruits alone, a golden stream of more than \$30,000,000. In the Middle West where agriculture was once the only industry, manufacturing has come to the fore, and "where only a few years ago there were great farm lands, busy cities now stand with flourishing suburbs supporting a great industrial community." So says a chronicler in Wall Street Journal.

In the South, the most rapid strides of all are being made. Two thousand miles of new railroad were constructed here in 1912, a fact eloquent of old territory newly developed. In draining for agricultural purposes fabulously rich virgin soil that has for centuries lain submerged, the State of Louisiana is doing magnificent work. With this progress goes also an awakening to the commercial possibilities of the region. "Apparently," says the same writer, "we are about to realize the prediction made some twenty years ago by the late C. P. Huntington, that New Orleans is to become one of the greatest commercial cities of the world."

It is well for the New York provincialist, or the provincialist of any other locality, for that matter, to be reminded of these momentous changes and developments everywhere taking place. Such movements should arouse the enthusiasm of all who rejoice in the prosperity of the country, for the prosperity of one section means the prosperity of all.

#### Reforming The Criminal

HE theory of imprisonment is that it would not be safe for the community for certain persons to be at large. The man who is thus a menace, should be confined not for any definite period, but just so long as he would be a menace to society if set free, whenever, be it early or late in his imprisonment, his character becomes changed to such an extent as to make him an acceptable member of society, he should be given his freedom. This, briefly, is the philosophy of the indeterminate sentence. terminate sentence has passed the experimental stage, but in its operation is little understood by the general public. The International Prison Congress at its meeting in Washington.in 1910 formally sanctioned the system. About one-third of our States, the largest and most influential, have incorporated it in their penal systems.

In an address before the American Prison Association Judge Warren W. Foster of the Court of General Sessions of New York, pointed out the ignorance of newspapers and the public concerning the operation of the indeterminate sentence. Again and again, he tells us, after sentencing a man by this method with its minimum and maximum provisions, some newspapers seemed to think the minimum amount was the sentence and commented that the prisoner "got off easy," while others thinking only of the maximum, commented on its severity. indeterminate sentence is exactly what its name indicates, not determined. The minimum and maximum provisions give the boundary lines, and the prisoner may be freed at any time between these boundaries when he has proven his fitness for freedom.

The indeterminate sentence demands prison reform, for it calls for a system of prison discipline that shall tend to fit the convict for freedom. Imprisonment does not usually make a man better. It is more than likely to make him worse, to confirm him in a criminal career as his only hope. There must be something in the laws and discipline of the prison which shall awaken the prisoner's better nature and inspire in him the desire to fill an honorable place in the community once more.

Responsibility doesn't end with the prisoner's release. No convict is ever released until a place of employment has been secured for him; and for a certain period, usually six months, he is on probation and may be returned to the reformatory for further discipline. The small percentage of prisoners who have thus forfeited their paroles where the indeterminate sentence has been longest tried, is its best recommendation. "In Bavaria," says F. H. Grimes, "59 relapsed out of 1695 paroled; in Wurtemburg, 8 out of 782; in Saxony 6 out of 286; that is, for these three countries an average of about 2½ per cent. relapsed and 97¼ per cent. were saved to society." Great care and discrimination should be used in the application of the indeterminate sentence, but a system which transforms nearly 98 per cent. of prisoners into good and useful members



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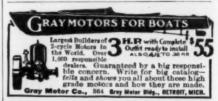
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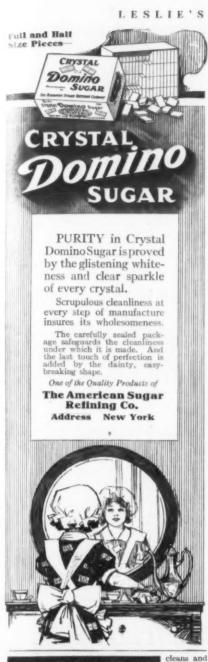
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## Dainties for the Spring

Dishes that make a Pleasing Change from the Winter Menu

By E. K. TOWNSEND

novelty that can be easily prepared, and is Put in an attractively shaped mould and let agreeable to the eye and palate also.

The family have grown weary of turnips and peas served in the usual way, that have graced the table all winter. For variation, then, there is nothing more pleasing than to change by getting white turnips the size of apples and as round as possible. Peel them carefully, then cut off a slice at the bottom so that they will rest firmly on a plate. Then scoop out the centers and boil in salt water, being careful not to let them get so well done that they will fall apart. Fill the center with the cooked peas, and serve on a small round plate with a little doiley beneath the turnip cups.

Corn tutti frutti is a novel dessert before the fresh fruits arrive. Fill a shallow buttered pan to the depth of half an inch with corn flakes, a few dates, figs, raisins, candied orange, citron and lemon. Grate a little maple sugar and boil in a cupful of hot water, until it does not quite harden when dropped in cold water. Do not stir while boiling. Add a tablespoonful of lemon juice and pour over the mixture, which should be served in small individual glasses. Add a layer of whipped cream. This is not only a pretty dessert, but one that is likewise very wholesome, containing food properties that are well assimilated.

Ice-cream served with corn flakes is delicious, having a nutty flavor, if the flakes are well toasted before having the ice-cream dotted with a liberal quantity. A hostess who originated this dish gave it the name of corn Alaska, as it is very similar to the baked Alaska that also combines heat and

Pop corn chrysanthemums are very attractive for ladies' luncheons. Make boiled frosting exactly as you would make for a cake, using a cupful of sugar, a tablespoonful of vinegar and the whites of four eggs. When the frosting is done stir into it three cups of freshly popped corn. Spread thin round crackers with this mixture, and bake in a moderate oven until they have turned a delicate brown.

A sweet pepper mayonnaise will stimulate the jaded appetite. Mince two or three red Spanish peppers. Pound them in a mortar to a smooth paste and add them by degrees to a mayonnaise dressing. This makes a delicious sauce to use with boiled fish, especially with fish that has rather dry flesh. The oily qualities in the mayonnaise make it especially good for use in this way.

Perhaps you have grown tired of the usual way steak is served. If so, try this. Buy a good thick one, either sirloin or porter-Season slightly with pepper and salt, and broil until it is moderately brown. Have prepared enough chopped parsley and white onion to cover it. Dot it thickly with dabs of butter and bake in a quick oven for five minutes. The onion, parsley, and butter apparently sink into the very heart of the meat, the parsley absorbing the strong flavor of the onion. Once a steak is served in this manner, the usual fashion of serving it will seem tasteless.

In the matter of desserts a very dainty little dish is the individual apple custard. To make this, heat one pint of milk, separate two eggs. Into the yolks beat three table-spoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of cornstarch, and a pinch of salt. When at the boiling point remove the milk from the stove, and pour it slowly into the egg mix-nine physique can never be described measurements of scale or tape measure. sistence of boiled custard. Into this cusgrated apple, and one teaspoonful of lemon Pour into moulds, and pile on top extract. of each the whites of eggs beaten stiff, combined with sugar, and put in the oven to These custards can be served either hot or cold.

A delicious dessert which can be made from canned as well as fresh pineapple is pineapple blanc mange. To prepare this peel and chop the fresh pineapple, expressing the juice. You can get canned pineapple already prepared, which will do away with the peeling process. Add to the juice one-third as much water as juice and pulp. Put these on the stove and let them boil up. w. TAMBLYN, 422 Meyer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Sweeten to taste, and add cornstarch dis-

I T is usual in the spring to grow tired of the regular winter bill of fare, and it is then that the housewife welcomes any it cool. Served with whipped cream and a

custard desserts you do not want as heavy in the same way afford another variation.

#### Our High Standard of Living.

HIGH prices is a world-wide condition, Nowhere else is there the high standard of living. Nowhere else is there the high standard of living prevailing as in the United States, particularly among the working class of peo-Recently a colony of eighty or more workingmen's families from an Ohio manufacturing city was imported into Germany for the purpose of instructing the German staff of an American factory. They were not long in having their eyes opened to the lower standard of living among German workingmen, and to the impossibility of living according to American standards on German wages. The meat and dairy products enjoyed every day by workingmen in this country are luxuries in Germany.

The German workman, according to the cable to the New York Times, is "content with a daily diet of black coffee, oleomargarine, cheese, sausage and vegetables, with meat perhaps on Sunday." Fancy an Amer-ican workingman satisfied with such a diet! The contrast is strong, and it should be remembered, too, that the standard of living among the factory workers of Germany is considerably higher than that of the general working class of Europe. If with the wages that are paid in the United States, our workingmen were content to live as their class lives in Europe, there would be no complaining, even though everything is high.

#### The Perfect Female Physique.

I N judging the perfect feminine physique, size has never been a quality. From the artistic ideals handed down from early times, the standard deals only with the full chest, the curving waist and a general roundness with no superfluous flesh. Symmetry and the relative balance of anatomic features have gone far toward establishing perfection according to individual decision. Size has never been a quality. The form approaches perfection to the extent that the chest, the waist, the hips and other parts bear a correct and symmetrical relation to each other.

A noted medical authority states that the fact that the female body is more adapted to a specific purpose than that of the male, insures that certain characteristics will be maintained, and that it will hold closer under natural conditions to a uniform type. Prehistoric skeletons of both sexes show that the female form has remained truer to type and been much less subject to variation in size and weight than the male. But it is impossible even with this discovery to take any one individual physique as the perfect

A Cornell examiner declares that he has discovered perfection in a female form weighing 171 pounds, 5 feet 7 inches tall, with a chest measurement of 34.6 inches, waist 30.3 and hips 40.4 inches. While these dimensions may appear perfect to the examiner, there are very few who will agree with his deductions. The more one studies the subject, the more one realizes that all measurements are only relative to their aesthetic significance. The perfect feminine physique can never be described in

#### The President's Prayer.

O, Lord of nations! make me strong For all that I should do, Help me distinguish right from wrong, And keep me sound and true, Thy counsel in the hour of doubt I earnestly implore, Put all my country's foes to rout, Protect it evermore.

Let me not feel my honors new So much that I forget That Washington and Lincoln too, In spirit lead us yet. Teach me humility to suit, And to remember still, That I am pledged to execute
The sovereign people's will.
MINNA IRVING.





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Do you have the mistaken impression that the man with \$500 or \$1,000 is at a disadvantage in selecting good bonds? Do you know that all bonds of any one issue have exactly the same margin of security, and that each bond, irrespective of its denomination, is surrounded by the same safeguards? Do you appreciate also that the modern investment banking organization gives equally careful attention to each investor, whether the funds amount to five hundred, one thousand, or several thousand dollars? This leads us to suggest that you send for

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The Weekly Financial Review of J. S. Bache & Co., Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, quoted weekly by the press throughout the United States, will be sent on application to investors inter-

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Capital \$1,000,000

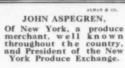
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Of New York, head of the
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which bears his name, also
vice-president of the Investment Bankers' Association, which was formed for
the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the
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## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

Notice.—Subscribers to Leslie's Weekly at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper." Financial Editor, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Aven. New York. I DON'T believe in luck, but it is a fact

that there seem to be lucky and unlucky streaks in one's life. Shakespeare had this in mind no doubt, when he said: "When sorrows come, they come not single spies, but in battalions.

After the magnificent crops of last year,

everybody believed in a rising stock market. The uncertainty about the election was unreal. Everybody knew that Wilson would be elected. Nor was there uncertainty about his attitude toward the tariff. Everybody knew that he favored a reduction in the schedules.

When the market discounts adverse circumstances in advance, it is usually entitled to a rise, but one thing after another has occurred to pull things down. The Turkish War was a very serious matter. It alarmed all Europe. . It made every nation hoard its gold. Even this country, although trade was largely in our favor and we should have been importing gold, was compelled to part with some of its resources.

Then came the revolution in Mexico with its very serious phases, possibly involving intervention by the United States and the use of our army and navy at an expense of \$1,000,000 a day. Next came fear of a strike on our railroads and all that that meant for the disarrangement of trade and possibilities of widespread labor troubles. And if the arbitration fails this menace will continue.

In view of these facts, it is surprising that the market was not more depressed. But it hardly seems as if the worst was yet to come. It looks as if Turkey might have to sue for peace and as if the trouble in Mexico might be adjusted diplomatically and the railroad conflict settled by mutual conces-

I have long ago noticed that when things looked darkest on Wall Street, stocks were likely to be cheapest for those who have nerve to buy, and hold patiently for the re-

turning days of sunshine.

But one should buy with discrimination and good judgment, not "the cats and dogs," but the well settled, and matured dividend payers and stocks that promise to be on the dividend paying list.

It is interesting to note what comp authorities have to say as to the outlook get it soon. for the future. I always follow their prognostications so as to give my readers the benefit of the accumulated wisdom of our time. The London Statist believes that business at the bottom is sound and that with the declaration of peace in the Balkans, the market will rise. It attributes the decline in the stock market both to the Turkish War and the inactivity of Wall Street,

but it sees better days at hand. An excellent authority, the First National promising. It says that the climax of pessipromising. It says that the climax of pessi-mism induced by the talk of tariff reduction ridiculous statements as to its value. The occurred in January and that throughout

the visible supplies of the metal are not superfluous.

The same letter reports that the cotton industry has brightened perceptibly while the woolen business is less satisfactory than a month ago, and shoe manufacturers are meeting a volume of spring business of record

All this is hopeful and encouraging. On the other hand, warnings are sounded against the purchase of a large number of new industrial or mercantile issues of securities very highly capitalized and offering a better rate of interest than a conservative investor should seek. The sharp decline in a number of these new issues, emphasizes the dan-

ger that lurks in this purchase. In this connection, my readers may be interested in the warning of ex-Comptroller of the Currency, Dawes of Chicago, who in a recent address, recommended investors who wanted a good rate of interest to put their money in business enterprises conducted by successful men whom they knew personally, or to put it in the electric light or gas business if it has a monopoly of the product in its field. Mr. Dawes suggested to his hearers that danger lurked in the following investments:

Listed stocks which Stock Exchange gamblers manipulate by means of a pool to inflate values. The investor buys at a high price and selfs back to the gamblers when the stock goes down.

Large office buildings which are the first to suffer from retrenchments of tenants in periods of business depression.

pression.
Real estate in which the increase in value depends
t the purchaser's guess as to what direction the
ty will grow in and where there will be an increase

value. Propositions for which the promoters promis nazingly large returns.

On top of this comes a warning from the State Superintendent of Banks of New York, Hon. George C. Van Tuyl, to shareholders in corporations undergoing liquidation. He advises them not to trade their holdings "for stock in schemes of which they know nothing upon the solicitation of glib-tongued men, who are willing to speculate in the misfortunes of others." My readers often ask in reference to making such ex-changes and the advice of Mr. Van Tuyl should be borne in mind.

We have had a good many cloudy days in Wall Street. People have got in the habit of carrying umbrellas, but there must be sunshine somewhere. I hope we may

D., New York: The Indiana Steel First 5's mature in 1952. As they are guaranteed principal and interest by the U. S. Steel Corporation, they look like a good investment,

J., Cincinnati: The decline in U. S. L. & H. is probably due to the same causes that have operated to depress the market generally, that is the selling by holders who were compelled to realize. The last report of the company was very favorable, but was not as complete as it might have been.

lines the New England situation as most promising. It says that the climax of pessive controlled and the con

Summary 17th Annual Statement

#### New York Realty Owners, Inc. January 1st, 1913

Total Resources . . . . . . . . . . . . \$3,739,525.98 Total Real Estate Assets . . . \$3,293,713.72 Total Mortgages and Charges \$390,539.21 Against Real Estate . . Total Bonds and Other Obli-\$714,748.14 Total Capital Account ..... \$1,700,368.80 Surplus and Reserves . . . . . . \$933,869.83

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Yield from 1% to 5% Less Than

Unlisted stocks of equal intrinsic merit, in many instances quoted daily and having an active market. Circular No. 22 (mailed free up-n request) gives tangible reasons why Unlisted stocks should appeal to the investor.

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(Continued on page 259.) In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

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The Eleventh Annual Banquet of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Traffic Club, held at the Schenley Hotel, in that city, and attended by many of the leading citizens of Pittsburgh as well as by business men from other cities. This club is an important one. It is composed of representatives of railways and of industrial concerns, and its object is to promote and facilitate trade and transportation.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 258.)

property has possibilities, and is said now to be in better hands. 2. I can get no report on Trout Creek. No quotations for either

are available.

L., Port Jefferson, N. Y.: The Butte Central Copper is highly capitalized but a great deal of work has been done on it and it is regarded as a promising proposition. In the present condition of the copper market, it does not look particularly attractive from the investment standpoint.

X. Y. Z., Chicago: Some of the banks have been discriminating against the shares of newly organized industrials and this has led to considerable unloading on the part of

led to considerable unloading on the part of borrowers and made speculators more in-clined to trade in the shares of old estab-lished companies.

B., Brooklyn: U. S. L. & H., according to its last report, was largely increasing its carnings. The stock has shown weakness because of the general weakness of the market. I have heard nothing of an adverse nature regarding it. Those who are connected with the management have always spoken favorably of the growth of the business.

business.

Z., Jersey City, N. J.: Wabash is subject to a heavy assessment under the reorganization plan, and is not, therefore, attractive. Southern Pacific offers a better opportunity, though there seems to be some question whether the proposed plan of separating it from Union Pacific is entirely equitable to the S. P. shareholders.

the S. P. shareholders.
C., Cleveland, O.: The slump in a number of industrials that have recently been put on the market has created much comment and has led to a serious question as to the characters of the attempts of the character of the statements of earnings given out by bankers who promoted these enterprises. The old reliable stocks on the list are more in favor.

F. O. D., Chicago: It is impossible for me to pass upon the value of lands in Oklahoma. I deal only with financial and Wall Street questions. From my general knowledge of land speculations, I am inclined to believe with you that the offer made to you was a bluff. I would call it, take a good profit bluff. I would call it, take a good profit and be satisfied.

and be satisfied.

A. B. C., Pine Plains, N. Y.: Any number of oil companies in California, Kansas, Texas, and other fields have turned out to be failures. I can get no track of the one to which you refer. 2. The State of Connecticut guarantees no proposition. Each one must be investigated on its merits by the purchaser. 3. The Harlem is not traded in to-day.

L. 30."
High Living, St. Louis: You are correct in the statement that Atchison recently sold lower than its price of a year ago. 2. The per cent. real estate bonds, in denominaowners, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York, and are fully described in their "Circular No. 18." Write to them for a copy.

18." Write to them for a copy.

B., Lehighton, Pa.: The Railway Men's Investment Co. of California, was organized to deal in real estate. It has a number of railroad men connected with the management, but the success of all such propositions depends, upon the continued tendency of depends upon the continued tendency of real estate to rise. This, of course, would be NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1913.

decidedly checked in case of an industrial

depression.

V., Raleigh, Ia.: The greatest safety for your investments would be found in the local mortgages of which you speak. If they yield on an average of from 5 to 6 per cent. and are perfectly secure, you should be content. You could not do better with your money in high grade investment securities in Wall St., though the latter might give you an opportunity to reap any speculative advantage they might enjoy.

T., Carpenter, Ill.: None of the stocks on your list is a dividend payer. Union Bag & Paper Pfd. has paid dividends until recently and is now selling at considerably less than it was a year ago. The application for a receiver was not made on the ground that it is insolvent, but because it is said not to be well managed. It is a valuable property and the stock ought to be worth what it is selling for.

and the stock ought to be worth what it is selling for.

A.O. N., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Goldfield Conreports increasing earnings and the possibility of a resumption of dividends. I doubt whether it will sell at the figure you paid. If it should enjoy a fair advance, it might be well to take a small loss. It would have been still better if you had bought stock after the passage of the dividend when it fell to the passage of the dividend when it fell to about \$1. a share and thus evened up on the

about \$1. a share and thus evened up on the cost of your holdings and minimized your loss. I think very little of Florence.

Small Investor, Chicago: You can buy a \$500-bond at the same price that one would pay who bought 10 or 100 of such bonds. Every small investor should learn something about the bond market and the special opportunities now and then offered to make a particularly profitable investment. An unportunities now and then offered to make a particularly profitable investment. An unusually instructive circular on "Conservative Investments," has been prepared by Spencer Trask & Co., investment bankers, 43 Exchange Place, New York, for their clients. Any of my readers can have a copy by writing to Trask & Co. for "Circular No. 564."

K., Cynwyd, Pa.: You should exercise the greatest care in investing your funds, as

K., Cynwyd, Pa.: You should exercise the greatest care in investing your funds, as you are so poorly advised regarding the value of securities. Don't look for a large rate of interest so much as for safety. Well selected stocks like Atchison Pfd. and U. P. Pfd. will give you fair returns. If you want to speculate, an industrial stock like Texas Co.,

Texas, and other fields have turned out to be failures. I can get no track of the one to which you refer. 2. The State of Connecticut guarantees no proposition. Each one must be investigated on its merits by the purchaser. 3. The Harlem is not traded in to-day.

More Money, Providence, R. I.: A great deal of New England money has been invested in the shares of manufacturing enterprises in that section which pay from 5 to 7 per cent.; a good deal of interesting information about these will be found in the monthly booklet issued by Turner, Tucker & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. Write to them for a copy.

"One hundred dollars to spare," Omaha: With \$100, or even less, you can begin to invest in bonds. Some dealers make a specialty of accepting \$5 down and small monthly payments. This plan has been successfully followed by Beyer & Co., The \$100-Bond House, 52 William Street, New York. Write to them for their "Bond List L. 30."

High Living, St. Louis: You are correct

Bag, Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. Union Bag and Paper Pfd. which recently declined sharply on the passing of its dividend and on rumors of an application for a receivership, is making money and no one charges that it is insolvent. It owns valuable wood lands, mills and other properties. I see no reason why the preferred should not be able to resume dividends. For a speculative flyer, the stock looks as cheap as any on the list, and around 30 has been freely absorbed by those who claim to know all about it. 2. John Muir & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, make a specialty of small lots. Write to them for their "Booklet B," on "Odd Lot Trading."



## We Specialize on Style

We can hardly make Holeproof Hose wear any better. We pay an average of wear any better. We pay an average of 74 cents a pound for Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton Yarn. Common yarn sells for 32 cents. We send to Japan for silk. Common silk won't do for "Holeproof." Our processes are the latest and best. Ninety-five percent, of our output has outlasted the guarantee for the past thirteen

Therefore, most of our time and effort are now being concentrated on style.

The result is an ideal hose for occasions where formal evening dress is required-especially at dances and balls, where stylish, sheer hose that will wear are

Because of this double quality, a million people are wearing "Holeproof."

## Holeproof Hosiery

Six pairs of cotton hose must wear six months. Three pairs of silk hose must wear three months. That is guaranteed. And it means every stitch. If a thread breaks, we replace the hose free.

#### Look for the signature, Carl Freschl

Stamped on every pair.

The genuine "Holeproof" are sold in your town. Dealers' names on request or we'll

Men's cotton "Holeproof" cost \$1.50 to \$3.00 a box of six pairs; women's and children's, \$2.00 to \$3.00 a box; infants', \$1.00 a box of four pairs.

All above boxes guaranteed six months. Men's silk "Holeproof" cost \$2.00 a box of three pairs; women's, \$3.00 a box of three pairs. Silk hose guaranteed three months. Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy." See how these wonderful hose are made

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin Holeproof Hosiery Company of Canada, Ltd., London, Can.

are your Hose Insured?







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a well-paid pianist.

There are dances and social entertainments of various sorts in every
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these the young man or woman who
can play and play well is in constant demand at a good, high fee.

Opportunities like these are in your
town. They are everywhere. And no
matter how busy you are with house-

matter how busy you are with house-hold or business affairs in the daytime, these openings offer you relaxation, and money in the evenings—if you can play the piano.

#### Study Music at Home For 121/2 Cents a Day

That is all it will cost you to take the most wonderful correspondence course for the piano that has ever been devised. Hundreds of its successful students are today earning big money and winning high honors. Scores of prominent music teachers recommend it. Thousands of students are now enrolled. Bear in mind that this is a correspondence course marvelously per-fected. For the first time in history you can study by mail, in your own home, the teachings of the great music masters of Europe and America—and have these teachings illustrated at the keyboard of

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STEADFAST MILLS

#### WANTED—SALESMEN AND SALESWOMEN



#### How a Girl Sought Work in a Great City.

ied from page 252.)

wonder. But I just couldn't do a thing when a needle and thread were in my hands. Imagine then my feelings, when a lovely looking woman in a long moleskin coat with hat, plumes, and shoes to match, came over to me and said: "Was there ever anyone so stupid-look at this skirt." I looked. 'Please stitch it up for me, won't you? she asked.

The skirt was a sight. Somehow the wearer had managed to step on it, dragged it into ribbons, and generally played rough house with a beautiful grey charmeuse creation, that primarily had come from Paquin. Well, I went at the task like a martyr going to the stake. I did my best-I don't say that it was good even, but it was my best. At any rate the woman went out whole, and to the casual observer she was quite as much intact as when she came Maybe she realized that an apprentice had tackled the job, for I got five cents for my labor.

Then came a lady with a dog. I had rather expected the canine influx, having been led to believe from society journals and fashionable chronicles that "who's who" always has a dog. Well he came, he saw, he conquered. In fact, that brown dog was the one joyous episode of a long day in an electric lighted, superheated room with women of my own sex, who apparently didn't know that I had been created in the same mould. He was woolly as to his neck piece, and very decollete as to the rest of him. He seemed to think I was a friend, and with joyous yelps and leaps climbed up on my clean apron. I should have spurned him I suppose, but he really was the only one human thing that I met in the hours of service from morning until night. "I think he's thirsty," said his mistress as she powdered her nose through her veil, a trick which I learned is in high favor if the veil is white.

I looked around for something out of which to let the poor Ki-Yi drink. Nothing in sight but the pin tray seemed available. I therefore dumped out the pins, washed out the dish, and filled it with water as best I could, with four brown legs like a Fourth of July pin wheel scrabbling all over me, and incidentally baptizing the eager brown face and my spick and span apron.

"Down, Pommy, aren't you ashamed to be so greedy," said the mistress, herself intent on seeing that her nose was blanched

to the proper becoming hue.

"Pommy," I said. "What a funny name.
He isn't a Pomeranian surely." His size made this remark of mine absolutely "Oh, no," replied the lady, "his name's a joke, or at least the way he got it is a joke. You see I have a 'gentleman friend'—he's in the wine business, and he wrote me he was sending me a case of Pommery Sec. He don't write very good, and I am sort of near sighted, so I thought as the dog came at the same time as the letter that he said cur, and naturally I supposed pommery sec was a highfalutin name for the dog. Of course I woke up when the case of wine came along and I saw the labels, but the name was too good to lose. Thank you very much for the drink," and I found myself a dime richer when "Pommery" effervesced into the elevator.

By observation I found that the greyhaired women are the most vain, and likewise the most liberal. You are very certain of a generous tip if you straighten out a veil or adjust to the right angle the hat of some elderly woman, who a quarter of a century ago would have been wearing caps and cod-dling her grandchildren, instead of backing and filling before a mirror to adjust her hat to an angle that will shade the crow's feet and somewhat do away with the prominence of the sagging canals at the sides of the nose. My main tips came from the grandmothers that should be, though even from them I failed to reap as rich a harvest as you would

expect at such a hostelry.

In my off time, I did a little observing on the main floor. The information desk girls seemed to be busy, calling up rooms on the phones, sending up cards and generally obliging anyone who had anything to ask.
"Here." thought I. "is where big tips just "Here," thought I, "is where big tips just simply flood them." But in all the time I waited I didn't see a nickel change hands, but I learned that these girls more than any of the rest of the help in the hotel make

splendid marriages. Back to the dressing room I went and found a swarm of charmeuse gowned women with trailing skirts, that had floated in from a bridge whist affair on the second floor. I could almost hear dimes and nickels chinking in my purse. There must have been something wrong with my hearing however, for I didn't get a single nickel,

though I showered clean towels on them like | an 1888 blizzard, and rushed here and there like a hen on a hot griddle to get them hairpins, lip salve, and powder.

Then to cap the climax, one lady whose

capacious girth had been unduly repressed, gave a gasp, turned purple and would not respond to the contents of the closet. The house doctor was on the spot in a jiffy, a taxi at the door and the atmosphere cleared. Later the plumbing went wrong and the floor suggested the Johnstown flood. Annie responding to my wild cry for help said, "Telephone the plumber, and run with this card to keep out the crowd."

Before I knew what I was doing I was down at the elevator with a celluloid slate framed in red cord, reading "closed." Then upstairs again, glad enough that about a million towels had been used, for everyone was needed to mop up the overflow. By the time Annie and I had finished, my skirt and apron looked and felt like an "extra" just run off the press. This incident closed my day's work, giving me an idea that there is much that is pleasing in hotel employment, but the idea that tips will enable one to invest in real estate after the first month, is not founded on fact.

#### A Golden Anniversary.

OLDEN! The Evening Bulletin, of Prov-GOLDEN! The Evening Bulletin, of Providence, R. I., which is issued from the office of the Journal, of that city, has just celebrated the golden anniversary of its advent. It tells an interesting story of its evolution. In the evening field it is one of the best known and most successful newspapers of its State. Three men who became prominent were connected with the Bulletin at its creation fifty years ago. These were Henry B. Anthony, for more than a quarter of a century a United States Senator from Rhode Island, who was the paper's chief owner; George W. Danielson, part owner and business manager, and Dr. James B. Angell, president emeritus of the University of Michigan, who was editor of the Journal as well as of the Bulletin. These three men stamped their impress on the Journal and the Bulletin, which they retain to this day, Like its older associate, the Bulletin is fearless and independent in politics, and is a large and beneficent factor in the social, political and business life of southern New England.

#### Former President Taft on the Jews.

THIS country has presented an opportunity to the Jewish race such as it has not had elsewhere during the Christian era. Former President Taft, in his address at the 70th anniversary celebration of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith in New York, dwelt upon this point as well as the patience, charity and love of liberty that character-ize the Jewish people. "The present race of Jews in the United States," said Mr. Taft, "is the flower and bloom of a much older and sadder race, because here they have been able to develop without restraint along the lines of their distinct racial characteristics. So hospitable have these shores been to Jews who have felt the hand of the oppressor heavy upon them in other countries, that there is some danger of the race becoming so amalgamated with the rest of the population that it shall lose much of its individuality, a result altogether impossible in countries where the race is still the subject of injustice and oppression.'

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#### A Challenge to Christianity.

A MILITANT Hinduism vanquishing a decadent Christianity is the novel view advanced in an article in the Hindustan Review. The writer, J. S. Rao, looks upon Christianity as in its "death throes," offer-ing therefore to India the unique opportunity to become the teacher of the West as it has already been of the East. With this before her, let us hope that India will profit by experience and make a better job of it in the West than in the East. Mr. Rao proceeds on the assumption that the progress of science, by popularizing the reign of law, has undermined belief in the characteristic doc-trines of Christianity, while the higher crit-icism has destroyed faith in the Bible. "The result," says he, "has been that the ship of faith has been completely wrecked." Mr. Rao apparently writes from the point of view long ago discredited, that science and religion were hostile to each other, and that there was no other view of the Bible but that of verbal inspiration. Instead of destroying faith, evolution and higher criticism have strengthened the faith of thousands of Christians in the Supreme Being and in the Bible.

Another curious statement made in the article is the prediction that the dogma of pun-ishment for sin is to be rejected, and in its place is offered the Hindu doctrine of reincarnation, a doctrine more harmonious with the tendencies of modern scientific thought, and therefore one that will appeal to the Western man who has given up the Christian faith. Some one should tell Mr. Rao that of all the teachings of Hinduism, the doctrine of reincarnation is perhaps the most repugnant to the Western mind. The writer of the article exhibits some knowledge of Western modes of thought, but hardly enough to justify the jubilant note that Christianity is in its death throes and the prediction that Hinduism is to take its place. In no sense of boasting and with a due sense of the things yet to be accomplished, Christianity may meet Hinduism with the test, "by their fruits shall ye know

#### A Woman Criticising Women.

THE farmer's wife and the workman's wife have come in for some very sharp criticism from a successful woman manufacturer. Mrs. Fisher Andrews, who upon the death of her husband fourteen years ago, assumed the management of the manufacturing business in which he had been engaged, in addressing the Efficiency Society of New York, depicted the wife of the farmer as being ashamed of work. Commenting on the fact that the farmer's wife has many luxuries in her home and that she leads a very different life from the simple life of the early settlers, Mrs. Andrews said: "Driving up to one of these farmhouses and asking for a glass of water, if the housewife happens to have an apron on and be doing something in the kitchen, she acts as though she felt

ashamed." Now, why shouldn't the farmer's wife to-day live differently from the early settlers? Why shouldn't she have sewing machines, pianos, talking machines and automobiles if they can be afforded? So far as work is concerned the average farmer's wife has quite as much to do as ever. Of course she has more mechanical appliances, and so has her husband, to assist her, but with the great scarcity of available help and even her own daughters leaving her for the city, she still has much to do. And where one is found ashamed of her kitchen apron a hun-

dred are found who are not. The workingman's wife Mrs. Andrews describes as spending her time attending picture shows, walking the streets or searching the stores for bargains, while feeding her sorry looking family on canned goods. This criticism, we fancy, is based on wider observation by the speaker and is more true to the facts. The moving picture show is a splendid contributor to entertainment and instruction, but with many people of limited means it becomes an expensive dissipation. Five or ten cents seems like a small sum, but in the course of a week a workingman's wife and children may spend enough in this way to have furnished substantial contribution to the dinner table or a permanent comfort in the home. The craze for bargains, to buy things because cheap, whether actually needed or not, may be an innocent pastime for the rich or well-to-do, but it is to be particularly censured among those of meager means. All workmen's wives are by no means of the careless type who fail to recognize their repsonsibilities as home-makers. In too many instances the criticism is a just one, however.





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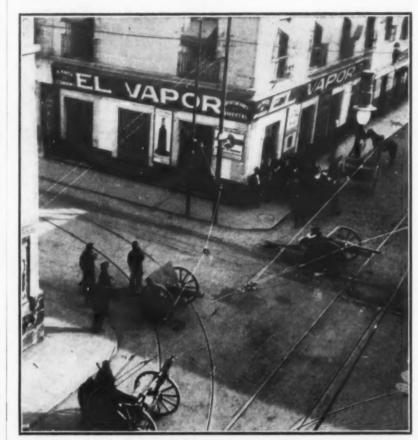
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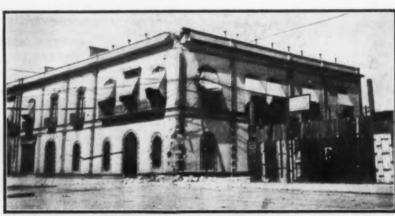
#### Horrors of War in Mexico City

Photos Taken Exclusively for Leslie's Weekly by Its Special Photographer, Henry L. Wills, During the Ten Days' Fight, During Which 10,000 Persons were Killed and Wounded, and Which Ended in the Downfall and Death of President Madero.



FEDERAL ARTILLERY IN ACTION

A battery manned by supporters of Madero stationed at the intersection of streets. These guns hurled heavy shot down the thoroughfares, making it difficult for the insurgents to gain ground. Many projectiles from these and other guns struck and damaged houses of non-combatants, foreigners as well as Mexicans, and killed or wounded venturesome spectators.



HAVOC WROUGHT TO PROPERTY.

A building opposite the American Consulate badly battered during the protracted cannonade. This, or worse, might easily have happened to the Consulate building had the gunners been a triffe more bungling or reckless. Many lives were in peril in this vicinity outside of the ranks of the fighters.



CINCINNATUS HEINE MIL-LER, familiarly known as Joaquin Miller, the Poet of the Sierras,' died at his home, "The Heights," the foothills of the Piedmont Mountains California, on Feb. 17, aged 72 years. Two years ago the poet was stricken with paralysis and JOAQUIN MILLER.

never fully recov-

ered. Mr. Miller, a native of Indiana, migrated to Oregon with his father in "gold College, Eugene, Oregon, graduating. Afterwards he traveled through the coast country, Mexico, Central America and several South American countries. He returned to Eugene and became editor of a paper later suppressed as seditious because it condemned the Civil War. For two years thereafter Mr. Miller engaged in law, then he joined in the fight against the Modoc Indians. In 1870 he went to England to publish his first poems, failing utterly after living two years in squalor. He finally published, himself, two volumes of poems, which were received so favorably his success

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons. tributor to LESLIE'S. Mr. Miller's life in his California home was picturesque and near-to-nature. According to his wishes his body was cremated.

> CHINA'S last Empress, widow of Emperor Kwangsu, died at Pekin Feb. 22, after a short illness, aged 48. She was the daughter of a Manchu general and was ruling monarch during the infancy of the child Emperor Pu-yi, a nephew of the late Emperor Kwangsu.

> DR. WILLIAM CONRAD WILE, died at Danbury, Conn., Feb. 21, aged 66. He was widely known as a writer and publisher of medical journals.

fever" times in 1850. After prospecting GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD, who for some years he studied law, at Columbia was United States Minister to Spain at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, died in New York Feb. 15. General Woodford was admitted to the bar in 1857. was a delegate to the first Convention which nominated Lincoln, enlisted in the Union army in 1862 and rose rapidly in rank. In 1866 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of New York at the age of 31; being the youngest man who had ever held the office. He was a delegate to the Convention that gave Grant his second nomination. Gen. Woodford also served in Congress and as United States District Attorney at New York. which were received so favorably his success
At the beginning of the trouble with Spain, was won. After his return to America he the ultimatum of the United States was engaged in newspaper work and was a con-sent to Spain through General Woodford.

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